State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LVIII—NO 3,007 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1893. NEW SERIES—VOL. X—NO. 548

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 12, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The New Cunard liner, Lucania, has broken the Inman liner City of Paris' western trip record by 59 minutes, having made the passage in 5 days, 13 hours and 25 minutes.

There are 13 gold standard nations, 14 silver standard and 16 double standard nations. More than three fourths of the population of the earth have either the silver or the double standard, says the Wilmington Star.

The eight women colonels of the German army, who draw swords only semi-occasionally and their salaries regularly, are: The empress of Germany, the dowager empress, wife of the late Frederick III.; Princes Frederick Charles of Prussia, Queen Regent Sophia, and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the duchess of Connaught, the duchess of Edinburgh, sister of the emperor of Russia, and Queen Victoria of England.

Nearly every minister in Roanoke, Va., denounced lynch law from his pulpit the Sunday following the recent lynching in that city. Two of them, the Rev. O. C. Miller of St. Mark's Episcopal church, and the Rev. W. T. Hammer, of Greene Memorial Methodist church, were especially vigorous. Mob law was declared to be brutal, disorganizing, subversive of the Christian spirit and deplorable as educating the young in bloodthirstiness.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, says Webster's Weekly, wrote his paper early in the silver fight that there was no comparison between the silver Senators and the anti-silverites, that the former were mere pygmies, not able to cope with their opponents. Time has shown that "pygmies" like Vance, Daniel and Morgan are dangerous for giants to fool with. The music has changed on the "pygmy" question—very decidedly.

Bishop Henry M. Turner, of Atlanta, and three hundred other prominent colored men have called a national convention of negroes to meet in Cincinnati, on November 28th to consider the subject of lynching and the crimes which are made the excuses of lynching. This is right, says the Charleston News and Courier. Consider both the cause and the consequence. We hope that the Convention will be governed by the conservative spirit manifested in the call. If it is it may accomplish much good, if it is not it will only add to existing troubles.

The coroner's jury that investigated the cause of the deaths of the men killed during the reign of mob law at Roanoke, Va., week before last, found that the men came to their death "by weapons in the hands of men or soldiers of the Roanoke Light Infantry, under the command of Capt. John Bird and other officers," and that the evidence showed that he was acting under instructions from Mayor Trout. The jurors thought it best to recommend that the grand jury or other competent court authorities take charge of and investigate the legality of the acts of said officials.

The favorite State in the Cabinet since the foundation of the federal government has been Massachusetts, with 27 representatives. New York follows with 26, Pennsylvania with 25 and Virginia with 22. Then come Ohio, 18; Maryland, 15; Kentucky 14; Connecticut, 9; Indiana, 9; Tennesse, 8; Georgia, 7; South Carolina, 6; Maine, 6; Delaware, 5; Illinois, 5; Missouri, 5; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; Michigan, 4; New Jersey, 4; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina. 4; Louisiana, 3; New Hampshire, 3; Minnesota, 3; Vermont, 2; West Virginia, 2; Colorado, 1; Oregon 1; and Arkansas, 1. The unrepresented States are:—Alabama, California, Florida, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada. Rhode Island, Texas and the new States.

Dr. Welldon, the Head Master of Harrow, holds strong opinions on the question of corporal punishment. He does not believe in it, and it is not often necessary at Harrow. He assured the Strand Magazine interviewer the other day that the only people in English society who do not object to having their boys flogged are the upper classes. "Why," he said, "seeing that flogging is abolished in the Board schools, and forbidden in the middle class schools, soon we shall only be able to flog the son of a duke." The birch does not, Dr. Welldon admitted, ruin a boy's love for the master who administers it, and he said that when Dr. South as a boy went to Westminster Dr. Busby said, "I see wits in that ugly little boy; my cane shall bring them out." Yet when South was lying on his deathbed he expressed the wish to be buried next to Busby, and they lie beside each other at Westminster. It is said Dr. Keate, at Eton, flogged every day, and on one occasion kept at it all night. Yet Mr. Gladstone told Dr. Welldon that the most enthusiastic reception he was ever was at Keate's farewell dinner, given by his old pupils.

Our excellent friend, Dr. Kingsbury, pays a deserved tribute to an upright Judge in these words: "The Messenger joins thousands in regretting the resignation of Judge Connor. The "woods are full" of lawyers, but a man of legal mind, with ripe learning, with the social, moral and intellectual qualities essential to filling the most delicate, important and honorable place of a Judge, cannot be so easily found. We have known Judge Connor most pleasantly since he became one of the Superior Court Judges—some seven years or more since—and we have watched with interest his career as a dispenser of justice in the Courts of the State, and his gaining the admiration and good will of both the legal profession and the people, and we are moved to express our sincere sense of the loss the State sustains in his retirement. Not of the profession we have in fifty years known hundreds of lawyers, and among them some of the greatest of our State. We recall no man—no Jurist—who has impressed us more for the high and admirable qualities that distinguish Judge Connor. He is eminently a just, an upright and most urbane and merciful Judge. Of him it might be said with truth, to quote Shakespeare's "King Henry the VIII,"

"There sits a Judge
That no King can corrupt"

We feel that in paying this brief, simple tribute to a just Judge that we are performing a duty and honoring ourselves."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

South Carolina's colored Congressman made quite a violent speech in the House of Representatives against the repeal of the Federal election laws. ——The cotton crop in the Raleigh section will be about 20 per cent. larger than last year. It will probably be all picked out by November 1st. ——The death list from the storm in Louisiana, puts the number at 1,900 to 2,400. Searching parties in the neighborhood of Grand Prairie found fifty-seven dead bodies. The rice and sugar cane crops were not injured as badly as expected, the former about 10 per cent. only, while the orange crop is damaged fully 50 per cent. ——The damage from the storm along the Mississippi Gulf coast was as great as that on the Louisiana coast. The loss of life will foot up 1,000 and of property $1,000,000. There were a large number of wrecks and the loss of life or damage to property can not yet be fully estimated. ——The cotton crop in the territory tributary to Columbus, Ga., is estimated at 10 per cent. better than last year, while the crop in the Augusta section promises little if any increase and the farmers are greatly disappointed. They have never before shown such desire to hold the cotton. ——The Vigilant defeated the Valkyrie in the first of the series of sails for the America's cup. ——Two schooners from Newbern, N. C, for Northern ports went ashore last week. ——The cotton receipts at Savannah continue to increase, being about 7,000 bales greater than to same date last year. ——The general impression is that Georgia will yield from 5 to 10 per cent. more cotton than last year. ——In the Mobile section the cotton output will be about the same, if not better, than last year, and in the Birmingham section it will be about the same, while in the Tennessee valley it will be 20 per cent. greater. ——The South Carolina crop is estimated by the weather crop observer at Columbia at about a half yield. ——Congressman Alexander returned to Washington Saturday. He has been confined at home, says the Charlotte Observer, a great deal on this trip, attending to some business matters. When asked if he thought the extra session would run on into the regular session of Congress, Mr. Alexander said "if those fellows don't compromise it will. They'll be there making speeches until the millenium—for some of them can talk forever. If a compromise is effected, there will no doubt be a short recess." ——Gen. Thos. L. Rosser is to become the Populist candidate for Congress for the ninth district of Virginia, now represented by Col. O. Ferrall. He left the Democratic party last fall on the silver question. ——Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina, was elected temporary chairman of the Pan-American Bi Metallic Convention, which met at St. Louis last week. There were 175 delegates present, Gov. Lewellyn, of Kansas, was made permanent president. Mrs. Lease made a speech. ——The ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos have been declared blockaded by Admiral Mello. His object is to cripple the trade of the city to such an extent as to force the surrender of Rio. Trade is paralyzed in consequence of the blocade and even the banks are closed. ——Congressman John R. Fellows says: "The Senators will probably get to a vote on silver within two weeks, but I do not believe unconditional repeal will be accomplished. Some compromise must be agreed to before definite action is taken."—— The bombardment of Rio Janeiro by the rebel fleet under Admiral Mello continues, but so far has been confined to firing on government buildings, and while the inhabitants are seeking safety in flight little damage is done to the resident portion of the city. It is said that their flight, however, is more due to the reign of terror brought about by the lawlessness of government soldiers than from fear of the enemies shells. ——News has just been received at Austin, Texas, of a decision by Judge Sheppard, of the Bowie county district court, which makes illegal over one thousand marriages in the county. For more than ten years prior to January last it has been the custom of the county clerks for general convenience to the people desiring to be married to fill out a marriage license in blank and leave the same with a justice of the peace in each precinct, where they were supplied to persons making application for such license, the justice filling out the name desired and collecting the legal fees. The court holds that such marriages are irregular, illegal and consequently void. The case will be immediately appealed to the Supreme Court. —— The total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, are 562,498 bales, Savannah leading with 155,632. ——Rev. P. A. Peterson, a prominent Methodist minister of Richmond, Va., is dead. ——The New York Democratic convention nominated a full State ticket, among them Isaac H. Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake was allowed to address the convention for a few minutes. ——A 2-year-old negro child was drowned in a wash pot at Shelby last week. ——The distillery of J. F. Jenkins at Earles has been seized by revenue officials. ——Bradstreet reports more cheerful reports from Southern trade centres and improved trade distribution at the West and Northwest. There is general report of slightly improved collections from the South. Naval stores have strengthened in demand and price. A good supply of funds for moving the cotton crop is reported. Collections generally are classed only as fair, the improvement in this line coming chiefly from the South. ——At Bayou Henry, La., the storm left only one store standing and the proprietor has so raised the price of goods that the people are unable to buy and are eating the animals killed by the storm. ——The reports that continue to reach New Orleans from the storm visited sections augment the horrors of the situation. ——Last evening at 6 o'clock the battle began in the Senate for a vote on the Repeal bill. Senator Voorhees telegraphed all his absent adherents to be in their seats then. He moved to continue the session until a vote is taken. The only difficulty is his possible inability to keep a quorum all night. The silver men will have to keep only two men on the floor at a time, while the repealists will have to maintain a quorum at all times. ——It is said that the President has insisted that the final effort be made in the Senate to bring the silver bill to a vote. ——It will cost about $10,000 to repair the damages to the cruiser Montgomery. ——J. C. Heinz, the pickle man, was arrested in Pittsburg, Pa., on a charge of arson. —— The platform of the New York Democratic convention endorses the repeal of the Sherman act and advocates the extension of woman's suffrage beyond the election of school commissioners.

THE INACTION OF CONGRESS.

The Editor of the Atlanta Constitution Tells the New York Herald the Cause.

Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

There is no longer hope for the immediate unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. More than that, the probability of unconditional repeal, soon or late, is becoming more indefinite day by day, and at the close of this week's debate the forces fighting for the double standard find their lines more strongly intrenched than they were at the wind up of the Senate's work a week ago.

If the Sherman law is not unconditionally repealed, and it seems that it will not be, the blame should be placed where it properly belongs—not on the Southern and Western democrats, who have been ready since the assembling of Congress to vote for immediate repeal on the assurance that the other part of the same democratic pledge would be likewise redeemed, but on those who have obstinately and persistently held out in the effort to drive the democrats in Congress over a vague and mystifying hurdle, on the other side of which there may be either a green pasture or a yawning precipice.

The underlying trouble in the whole matter has been in the refusal of the President to take the democratic representatives in Congress into his confidence. He has been unyielding and unreasonable and the Senate has been doing nothing more than following the precedent of obstinacy established by the Chief Executive. If, when Congress met in extra session, the President in submitting his message urging the immediate repeal of the Sherman law had outlined a definite policy to be pursued after repeal, much confusion and incalculable vexation would have been avoided. Not fully satisfied with the President's message and having no reason to believe that he would purposely withhold the confidence that should ordinarily exist between a democratic President and a democratic Congress, leading democrats from the Senate and the House, anxious to dispose of the Sherman law with as little delay as possible, endeavored to ascertain to what extent they could rely upon Presidential co-operation in following the act of repeal with legislation carrying out at once the other part of the pledge of the democratic platform for the use of both gold and silver as standard money metals.

At this point the President's disinclination to throw any more light on the subject interposed, and until his recent letter to Governor Northen the country has not had the slightest idea to what extent the democrats would be justified in enacting silver legislation with the assurance that it would meet with the necessary approval of the President.

On the one hand has been found the campaign assurances, proclaimed from the stump in almost every State in the Union last fall, that the democratic pledge meant the continued use of silver as a standard money metal.

On the other hand, a contingent of the party, composed chiefly of Eastern democrats, assisted by a few Southern and Western colleagues, who, with the rapidity of mushroom development have suddenly become converted, discover that the Democratic campaign committees and campaign orators knew nothing of what they were talking about last fall, and that the democratic pledge for bimetallism really meant monometallism until England is ready to permit us to take a tack in our financial system.

Democratic Senators were persuaded that unconditional repeal was the thing, in that a measure so obnoxious as the Sherman law should be repealed at once, and followed immediately with further legislation which would meet the demands for enough money with which to conduct the legitimate business of the country. Some who believed that unconditional repeal would be in good faith followed by the legislation promised went to the support of the President without asking any questions.

Most of the Democratic Senators, however, and a large majority of those from the South and West, paused at the threshold of action long enough to satisfy themselves as to whether or not unconditional repeal would mean the death of silver as a standard money metal. In such a manner the Senate has been divided since it began the consideration of the House repeal bill, and not until last Thursday was there any indication of an early termination of the deadlock into which it had drifted. The Southern and Western Senators held out for some favorable assurance from the President. Failing to receive it they determined to "fight it out on that line" if it took all winter.

It seems that Mr. Cleveland himself has broken the deadlock, though unintentionally, and that as the result of his now famous letter to Governor Northen, of Georgia, demanding unconditional surrender, a compromise is about to be effected which, if it amounts to anything at all, will be infinitely better than the present uncertainty of the situation as regards silver legislation. If the reported compromise materializes it will be through the assistance of those Senators who were willing to cooperate with the President for unconditional repeal so long as there was any hope of securing executive sanction to a measure to be adopted after repeal recognizing silver as a standard money metal.

The President, in destroying this hope, unintentionally put the machinery of compromise in motion, and if reports be true within twenty-four hours after the contents of Mr. Cleveland's letter to Governor Northen became known, overtures looking to compromise legislation were advanced by those who have heretofore been most active in favor of unconditional repeal.

Neither threat of another plunge into panic nor panic itself should shake the determination of those who now stand between the people and the single gold standard. Mr. Cleveland's new definition of his attitude signifies more emphatically than ever his desire to establish an appreciating gold currency. If he succeeds it will follow, as night follows day, that the farmers and the laborers, in whose interests he manifests deep concern in his latest argument looking to the establishment of the gold standard, will be the first and the greatest sufferers from the depreciation in the value of labor and the price of farm products, which are invariably regulated in an inverse ratio by the appreciation of gold.

A compromise between Mr. Cleveland and the masses of the American people, which it is to be earnestly hoped will be effected by the Senate, may prevent cotton from taking a tumble to five cents a pound, and wheat from selling at fifty cents a bushel, as would in all likelihood be the case as soon as the beneficent influence of a gold standard had time to be fairly felt.

If uncertainty is working destruction, as is claimed; if stocks and bonds are unsettled, if investments are uneasy, and if capital is restless—all because Congress does not do something—then in God's name let these interests manifest a fair spirit of reason and compromise, instead of planting themselves in an attitude of defiance and announcing from the housetops their ultimatum, "Unconditional surrender or panic."

If there is blame for inaction of Congress the Southern and the Western democrats are not the ones to bear it. They are ready now, as they have ever been, to yield to any fair and honorable compromise. But they will not be bribed, and they cannot be bulldozed into yielding to an obstinate and impudent ultimatum, by the acceptance of which they would put the interests of their constituents into the voluntary vassalage of England and the money power.

CLARK HOWELL.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1, 1893.

Origin of the Dollar Mark.

Not less than a score of theories have been advanced as to the origin of the dollar mark ($). Of these the St. Louis Republic believes the following to be the most plausible:

1. That it is a combination of "U. S.;" the initials of the United States.

2. That it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight."

3. That it is derived from a representation of the Pillars of Hercules, consisting of 2 needle-like towers or pillors connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coin marked with the pillar device were frequently referred to as "pillar dollars".

4. That it is a combination of "H. S." the ancient Roman mark of money unit.

5. That is a combination of P. and S. from perso duro, signifying "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts perso is contracted by writing the S. over the P. and placing it after the sum.

According to one writer the symbol of the dollar is a monogram of the letters "V," "S" and "J," the dollar being originally a "thaler" coined in the valley of Saint Joachim, Bohemia, and known as a "Joachim thaler," and the monogram the initials of the words, "Valley Saint Joachim." The editor of the London Whitehall Review, a very able writer, in giving his opinion of "Reason No. 3, as given above, says: "The American symbol for dollar, is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the origin of the sign, of course, must be looked for in associations of Spanish coins. On the reverse side of the Spanish dollar is a representation of the pillars of the Hercules, and around each pillar is a scroll, with the inscription 'plus ultra.' This device in course of time has degenerated into the sign which at present stands for American as well as Spanish dollar, '$'. The scroll around the pillars represents the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle."

The Population of the World.

The human family living on earth to-day consists of about 1,450,000,000 souls—not fewer, probably more. These are distributed literally all over the earth's surface, there being no considerable spot on the globe where man has not found a foothold. In Asia, the so-called "cradle of the human race," there are now about 800,000,000 people, densely crowded, on an average of about 120 to every square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to the square mile, not so crowded as Asia, but everywhere dense and in many places over populated.

In Africa there are, approximately, 210,000,000, and in the Americas—North, South and Central—110,000,000, these latter, of course, relatively thinly scattered over broad areas. On the islands, large and small, there are probably 10,000,000 more. The extremes of the blacks and the whites are as 5 to 3, the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown, yellow and tawny in color. Of the entire race 500,000,000 are well clothed, that is, they wear garments of some kind that will cover nakedness; 250,000,000 habitually go naked, and 700,000,000 only cover the middle parts of the body; 500,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves, the remaining 250,000,000 virtually having no place to lay their heads.

The picturesque old mansion that was the home of several generations of the Lees of Virginia is still standing in an excellent state of preservation near Fairfax Court House. It is known as Ravensworth, and with its fine grounds and its historic treasures in the way of relics, it is, next to Mount Vernon, probably the most interesting old house in the Old Dominion. Early in the eighteenth century the estate was the home of the Fitzhughs, from whom the Lee family inherited it by intermarriage

Representative Settle and the "Business Interests."

Webster's Weekly.

In his speech on the Wilson repeal bill in the House several weeks ago Mr. Settle stated that it had not been his purpose to speak on that measure, or words to that effect. No one now questions that it would have been better for him if he had adhered to his resolution. That speech will live to plague him in the future. His deluded followers, and those whose unwise action last year put him where he is, now have in cold type the striking contrast between fair talk on the stump and the kind he does away from home. Truly the performance eclipses the old almanac representations of "before and after taking."

The business interests of his district and State demand the repeal of the Sherman law, he said. Who are the business interests? Have the business men of Durham, Greensboro and Reidville burdened him with petitions for unconditional repeal? We have heard of no formal action along this line. We know that the business men have suffered severely from the panic, and possibly some of them have thought it better to yield to the conspirators rather than have their business ruined; but the great bulk of them are not willing to pay the price demanded for a little temporary relief, and they never have been.

Tell us, Mr. Settle, are not the farmers, who constitute 80 per cent. of your constituency and who are solidly against unconditional repeal, entitled to some consideration at your hands? Are they dogs that you should thus spit upon and defy their wishes?

We were in Greensboro recently and concluded to sound the bankers of that thriving city on the subject. We first inquired of Hon. D. F. Caldwell, the venerable president of the Bank of Guilford. He said that he was heart and soul with Senator Vance on the stand that he had taken. While it would be to his personal interest to have the Sherman law repealed unconditionally, he believed it would be injurious to the people. He had been tempted to expose some of the rascals at headquarters who had been writing him to put the screws on his customers and thus bring a pressure to bear upon Vance.

We next asked Mr. Neill Ellington, president of the National Bank of Greensboro. He said that he had given more attention to his business affairs than the money question in its general aspect, but he was a silver man by nature and training and saw no reason for changing his views. The Faulkner proposition, with a little working over, would be a good compromise he believed.

Mr. J. M. Winstead, president of the Piedmont Bank, expressed himself as favoring the coinage of every silver dollar that the people need and the country can maintain. Unconditional repeal would be a dangerous leap in the dark he thinks.

Mr. W. S. Hill, a prominent capitalist, said he could not agree with the President's demand for unconditional repeal. He believed the interests of the masses demanded the coinage of gold and silver on equal terms, as favored by the platform upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected.

We had a talk with Mr. Robert Harris, of the well-known firm of Rob't. Harris & Bro., tobacconists, of this place, recently. He is a man of fine business ability, level-headed, and his word is as good as a gold bond wherever he is known. He said in substance: "Senator Vance is right. Unconditional repeal would be a perilous step and I fear it would be a long time before we would get any silver legislation. I have tried to get at the truth of the matter and honest investigation has increased my faith in the righteousness of the cause. While it is true that only a few States produce silver, every dollar that goes into circulation helps us all. It would be an outrage to paralyze the industries of those States by the demonetization of silver when the country absolutely needs their silver to coin into money."

The Weekly maintains that the business men of the 5th District do not desire unconditional repeal. Some of them got right badly scared several weeks ago, but they see things in a different light now. It is getting plainer every day that the panic was started by a few rascals in New York to force a big issue of bonds, upon which they hoped to fatten. It was a fine game, well-planned, and if it hadn't struck a snag in the Senate it would have succeeded. The people now see as they have never seen before the power of the National banks. It is an object lesson that cannot be forgotten. A system by which it is possible for a few men to stop the business of the country at will can not stand.

Persian Women.

A Persian doctor says that in Persia a wife dresses only to please her husband. She cannot be seen either by her father or brother-in-law for many reasons, among which her own self-respect stands first. You may be surprised, says this authority, to learn that a bride must not uncover her face or open her lips to speak a single word for three months after her marriage and some wives never speak to their fathers and mothers-in-law to the last hour of their life. In that way they gain most honour and respect. "It seems to me," says this good man, "that that is the best way to keep the ladies quiet, because it is very difficult to keep many ladies from talking when they are in one room." Notwithstanding this severity there is not in all Persia a single unmarried woman. Persians get married without seeing each other, and they are ready to be married from the age of twelve. There is only one day in the year on which ladies can dance with gentlemen, but it is not like the dancing in Europe and America. It is a simple circle of both sexes.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Cost of Congressional Life.

Washington Correspondence New York Times

The yearly salary of a Senator or Representative in congress is $5,000. He receives, in addition, a sum representing the cost of railroad fare from his home to the capital by the nearest railroad route, and is credited with $125 for stationery, most of which sum he takes in cash. Is this yearly revenue sufficient for his needs?

The personal habits and environment of the Congressman figures largely in this question, as a correspondent of the New York Times discovered while seeking for information. "I cannot save a cent out of my salary, and am apt to be heavily in debt when the session closes," said one member of the lower house. This man hails from New York city and is accustomed to luxuriant living. He is capable of earning much more each year than the government pays him for his services, but the glamour of politics surrounds him and he has not awakened to the fact that he is jeopardizing his future by remaining in Congress. Perhaps he may not awake in time to escape the fate of many political hacks whose faces are familiar here.

While this class is well represented in Washington, there is another which affords an interesting study. It is composed of men whose habits before their entry upon congressional life were comparatively frugal. They have made acquaintances whose normal pace is fast, and as a consequence they have adopted a daily programme which not only involves the expenditures of much money, but much physical wear and tear. The downward course of this class is very rapid. Every community in the country has its "played-out" ex-congressman. Visit the "swell" resorts of Washington any night in the week and you will see men whose ultimate fate it will be to join this unhappy contingent. For the time being they are bons vivants and "all-around good fellows," with not a thought of the day when they will be classed among the "have beens."

There is still another class of Congressmen. Let a New York man who sat next to a Kansas Representative in the last House describe a man who typifies it: "My attention," the New Yorker said, "was attracted to my Kansas neighbor early in the session. He had nothing to say, except on one occasion, and then asked 'leave to print' some remarks concerning silver. Out of curiosity I examined the Congressional Record next day and discovered an alleged speech by my neighbor which started out with this declaration: "If my friends on the other side of the chamber will hold on to their skins for a moment I will show them,' &c.

"After this wonderful exhibition of nerve, I watched the Kansan with renewed interest. Day after day he occupied his seat and paid close attention to the proceedings. I never met him in the restaurant, never saw him take a drink, never saw him with a cigar between his lips. He wore the same suit from the beginning to the end of the session. On the day of final adjournment I saw him packing up some papers preparatory to going away. I could not restrain my curiosity to know his impressions of the session just ended.

"'Well,' said I, how have you enjoyed being in Congress?'

"'Well enough,' was the reply, 'I've saved $6,000.'"

A Girl's Quiet Pleasures.

Some of the most delightful pleasures in this world are the quiet ones, and I think you will find that the long dreamy days need something in them besides the outdoor pleasures, writes Ruth Ashmore in Ladie's Home Journal. Get a lot of comfortable chairs around in a shady corner of the piazza, hunt up a clever short story and let first one of them then another take their turns in reading, or else let somebody who is a thoroughly good reader devote his or her time to it. Then talk about it. Sometimes the simplest story will bring up the most curious questions, and bring fourth the greatest amount of knowledge. I heard a southern story read the other day, and the people who had been listening to it began to talk about the curious customs of the negroes, of the voodoo charms to be bought at the French market in New Orleans; then they drifted around to the magic of India, and a man who had been there went and got his curios for us all to look at; suddenly the dinner bell rang, and it was discovered that that story had kept an entire party of twenty out of mischief, away from gossip, made them travel pretty much over the world, and had used up very successfully a summer morning that began at half past eight and ended at a quarter of two. You see, girls and boys only want to be given the cue in the right direction and they will do what is right, but starting wrong, starting out with the idea that they don't care for anybody, that what they do is right and is nobody's business, simply results in heartaches, in bitterness, and too often in very deep sorrow.

Hezekiah's Surprise.

"Wal, Hiram, if this don't beat all! The old way for doctors was to 'kill or cure,' but here I've found a piece in this here newspaper where a doctor offers 'cash or cure.' It's for catarrh! I wish we had it—I'd like to try him! Jest listen, Hiram! 'The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer a reward of $500 for any case of catarrh which they cannot cure.' That beats all lotteries hollow! The medicine costs 50 cents—your catarrh is cured, or you get $500! Where's my hat? I'm going right over to neighbor Brown's, to show him. I never wanted to get within ten foot of him before, but if it is the cure of his catarrh, I guess I can stand it one't." Sold by druggists.

The History of the Bank Note Tax.

New York World.

Not one person in ten perhaps knows just what the 10 per cent. tax on State bank notes is, or when and how it was enacted.

It is commonly spoken of as a war measure, and yet it was not adopted until February, 1865, when the war was obviously nearing its end, and did not go into effect until August 1st, 1866, fifteen months after Lee's surrender. It is usually regarded as an integral part of the National banking system, but in fact it was not thought of when the National banking law was enacted, or for two years thereafter.

The original National banking act was passed in February, 1863. It was practically amended in June 1864, but still without any discriminating tax on bank issues. The bill imposing such a tax was defeated. On the same day it was offered again in a slightly different form and passed by accident. Mr. Brooks, of New York, bitterly opposed it in debate, but, voted for it for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. Had he voted against it the result would have been 67 yeas to 68 nays. As it was, it stood 68 yeas to 67 nays. A motion was made to reconsider, and Mr. Washbourne, of Illinois, moved to lay that motion on the table. The vote was a tie. The speaker voted in the affirmative and the measure stood.

In the Senate it was reported adversely from the committee on finance, but the report was over-ruled by a majority of two votes.

The original purpose of the tax was to encourage the establishment of National banks by giving them a monopoly of note issuing, and thus increase the market for government bonds. This it did in a very slight degree.

The Confederate War Journal.

An Illustrated Magazine, Edited by General Marcus J. Wright (late C. S. A.), Agent for the War Department for the Collection of Confederate Records.

The October number is now ready, and contains the following:

PORTRAITS—Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisana, Secretary of State of the Confederacy; General Braxton Bragg, C. S. A.; Commander Catesby Ap R. Jones, C. S. N.; Lieutenant Generals Ambrose P. Hill, of Virginia, Daniel H. Hill, of North Carolina, and Richard (Dick) Taylor, of Louisiana.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Map of the Battle of Big Bethel, Va.; The Battle of Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills, or Springfield), Missouri—size, 9½ x 13½ inches.

DESCRIPTIVE MATTER.—Biographical Sketch of General Braxton Bragg. "The Services of the Virginia (Merrimae)," by Captain Catesby Ap R. Jones, C. S. N.; List of Officers of the Virginia; Accomplishments of the Confederate Fleet. "The Battle of Big Bethel," as described by Generals J. Bankhead Magruder and D. H. Hill. "Operations of the Army in Missouri, from July 25th to August 11th, 1861, including the Battle of Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills, or Springfield), Missouri," as described by General Sterling Price; Order of March and Commands; Address to the Soldiers of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas, by General Ben McCulloch. Proclamation to the People of Missouri. History of the Civil War, Chronologically Arranged. Roster of the Officers of the Confederate States Army and Navy, and their Commands. Ordinances of Secession of Virginia and Arizona. Confederate Poems. Organization of the Troops in the Department of the Peninsula, commanded by General Magruder. Abstract from the Return of the Department of the Peninsula, and Abstract from the Department of Norfolk. Major General Benjamin H. Huger commanding. Humors of the Camp Fire, etc.

The November number will contain a description of the Capture of Fort Donelson, by Generals Floyd, Pillow, Buckner and Forrest, and other interesting matter, besides Portraits, Battle Scenes, Maps, etc.

The subscription price of The Confederate War Journal is only $1.00 a year; single copies 10 cents. Address, the Confederate War Journal, Lexington, Ky., and 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Queer Phenomena of Falling Bodies.

I am unable to say who first noticed the peculiar caprices of a stone or other heavy body dropped from the top of a high tower, but it was nevertheless a curious fact that such objects invariably fall slightly to the east of the perpendicular line. Persons of inquiring turn of mind who ask why this is as it is may find an answer in the following: All falling bodies partake of the earth's eastward motion to a greater or lesser extent. Therefore during the time occupied by a stone in falling from the top of a high tower or other eminence the earth's rotary motion has carried it an appreciable distance to the east. The initial impetus of the stone has carried it to the eastward also, therefore it strikes the earth to the east of the perpendicular, varying in degree according to the height from which it has fallen. A curious article on this subject may be found in the Leipsic Zeitung of May 9, 1889, page 3. The author of the article, who has given it the title of "The Nonperpendicularity of High Towers," claims that the tower on St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome leans 18 inches to the east.

Women Wanted!

Between the ages of fifteen and forty five. Must have pale, sallow complexions, no appetite, and be hardly able to get about. All answering this description will please apply for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; take it regularly, according to directions, and then note the generally improved condition. By a thorough course of self-treatment with this valuable remedy, the extreme cases of nervous prostration and debility peculiar to women, are radically cured, A written guarantee to this end accompanies every bottle.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Caused by Carelessness.

The majority of people die sooner than they should. Evidence of this fact is growing daily. Waring says: "Disease is not a consequence of life; it is due to unnatural conditions of living—neglect, abuse, want." Dr. Stephen Smith, on the same subject, "Man is born to health and long life; disease is unnatural, death, except from old age, is accidental, and both are preventable by human agencies." This is almost invariably true of death resulting from heart disease. Careless over-exertion, intemperate use of tea, coffee, tobacco, alcoholic or other stimulants are generally the causes of this difficulty, and indifference to its progress results in sudden death, or long sickness ending in death. By the newspapers it can be seen that many prominent and hundreds of persons in private life die from heart disease every day.

If you have any of the following symptoms: shortness of breath, palpitation, irregular pulse, fainting and smothering spells, pain in shoulder, side, or arm, swollen ankles, etc., begin treatment immediately for heart disease. If you delay, the consequences may be serious.

For over 20 years Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent specialist, has made a profound study of heart disease, its causes and cure, and many of the leading discoveries in that direction are due to him. His New Heart Cure is absolutely the only reliable remedy for the cure of heart disease, as is proved by thousands of testimonials from grateful persons who have used it.

James A. Pain, editor of the Corry, Pa., *Leader*, states: "After an apparent recovery from three months of la grippe, I fell on the street unconscious from heart disease. In one month from that time I was unable to walk across my room, and my pulse beat from 85 to 116 times a minute. I then used Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and at once became stronger. After using six bottles I was able to work as usual and walk a mile every day, my pulse ranging from 68 to 80. Dr. Miles' remedy is not only a preventive but a cure."

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from opiates or dangerous drugs. Dr. Miles' Pills, 25 cents. Free book at druggists, or by mail.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

Geo. A. Thomson,
—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Chas. Glover,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

Established 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

WE ARE PREPARED TO REPAIR

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

PROMPTLY.

We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.
WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
7—17. 93

THE ORTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern applianee for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE,
MANAGER.

THE OBSERVER.

Established by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 12, 1893.

SENATOR VANCE AND THE APPOINTING POWER.

One of the unaccountable manifestations of the times is the readiness of some of our brethren of the press to criticise Senator Vance. They seem, in fact, to be on the alert for an opportunity to abuse the man whom most North Carolinians hold to be the greatest, truest, and most patriotic Carolinian of his day, perhaps the greatest of all time. This is the more remarkable because these same journals appear studiously to refrain from criticism of his colleague. And still more remarkable when, so far as our observation goes, Senator Vance's course appears to be less open to Democratic criticism than Senator Ransom's. For example, when Senator Vance wrote his recent patriotic letter to the Alliance—an organization which, if wisely treated, is capable of becoming as powerful an ally of the Democratic party as in this State it is an indispensable one—the section of the North Carolina press to which we refer heaped abuse upon him. But when Congress met, and the lines were drawn on a great party issue, and Senator Vance and all the North Carolina Democratic Representatives were found standing together on one side, and Senator Ransom and our only Republican Representative, Mr. Settle, were found standing together on the other, not one word, so far as we have seen, escaped these or any other Democratic newspapers in criticism of Senator Ransom. We have heard it said that it would be unfair to judge Senator Ransom in this respect until he had himself declared upon which side he stood, but no true friend of Senator Ransom would seriously make such a plea, because the people of North Carolina have a right to know where their representatives stand in a momentous crisis like the present, and, as Senator Ransom has not denied that he stands on the same side with Mr. Settle in this great party issue, they understand him to admit that he does.

When, however, the anti-Vance press heard from the people—that great body of the people which recognizes its friend in a true leader as unerringly as the Confederate rank and file gauged their commanders—and realized their mistake, they ceased their abuse of the great Commoner, though they did not retract it. The case then stood that they had attacked the one Senator without ground and been rebuked, and that they had maintained silence when the other Senator's course was open to party criticism.

So far as we are aware this paper has never contained an editorial utterance in adverse criticism of Senator Ransom, and we will not be misunderstood, we think, when we say that nothing but the extraordinary injustice of the discrimination just referred to and of that which we shall now proceed to recount would induce us to depart from our practice in this respect.

As many of our readers doubtless know, a new tirade against Senator Vance just now fills the hostile press. He is charged with relying upon an alliance with "Tom Settle"—the same Mr. Settle mentioned above as being alligned with Senator Ransom on the party question of the day—to defeat Democratic nominations.

Let us take note in detail of this charge. It will be found that it has a recoil even more disastrous than that which followed the criticism of the letter to the Alliance. It challenges a determination of where the Federal appointing power resides. As in the case of other fundamental principles of our Federal system of government, the people's minds seem to have drifted away from any adequate conception of this one.

THE FEDERAL APPOINTING POWER.

Here is the law of the Constitution on the subject of Federal appointments:

Article II, Section 2, Par. 2.—* * * He [the President] shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The nominations which Senator Vance is opposing are those of Collectors of Internal Revenue—"inferior officers" whose appointment the Congress has NOT vested "in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments."

Webster (edition of 1850, a period when the virus of centralization had not poisoned the body politic) defines the word "nominate," as used in the above quotation from the Constitution, as follows:

Usually, to name for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of a person as a candidate for an office or place. This is the principal use of the word in the United States; as in a public assembly where men are to be selected and chosen to office, any member of the assembly or meeting *nominates*, that is, proposes to the chairman the name of a person whom he desires to have elected.

Webster defines the word "Advice" as "Counsel; an opinion recommended, or offered as worthy to be followed."

With these definitions before us, the analogy between the method prescribed by the fundamental law for Federal appointments and the practice, under our State laws, for choosing (electing) State officers, is apparent. So close is the analogy that they proceed essentially on identical lines: Conventions nominate, the people elect, another authority declares the result and gives the certificate of election; the President nominates, the Senate elects, another authority (that is, the President endowed with another and distinct authority) declares the result and gives the certificate of election, or "appoints." [Where the analogy fails does not interfere with our present purpose; but it will be useful to state it, as it explains the power of the President to force his party nominees upon an adverse partisan majority in the Senate. When the people elect, the nominating conventions may represent many different parties and they have each but one trial. Where the President nominates, he has as many trials as the Senate may force him to take. The Senate therefore, can gain nothing by obstruction unless its objection rest on other than partisan grounds. Therefore a politically hostile Senate accepts the partisan nominations of the President, without question.]

Now, whatever may be the variations of view as to the precise distribution of power intended by the Constitution between the President and the Senate in the control of appointments, it is plain that the "Advice and Consent" of the Senate is just as indispensable and just as much entitled to go unquestioned as the "nomination" by the President. But, as the President's nomination represents but one will, his part is easily done when he makes up his mind; whereas it is different with the Senate whose Advice and Consent represent many wills. An arrangement has consequently grown up in the Senate, to be commended upon every consideration of convenience and justice, whereby the will of the two Senators from a State, if they be of the President's party, is respected by the other Senators as to appointments to office within such State. This is one of the practices under what is called "Senatorial courtesy," which, instead of being a thing to be derided, as the ignorant sometimes do, is, as suggested above, indispensable to the expedition and justice of the Senate's action. [To a certain extent this "Senatorial courtesy" is extended to a Senator of the minority party in extreme cases, but the conditions do not exist that make it necessary to go further into the matter than we have in the preceding sentences.] The will of the Senate being arrived at in this way, it is *in no respect* to be questioned any more than that of the President when he nominates. Both have the same authority—precisely the same authority—under the supreme law of the land.

Such is the way in which the Senate makes up its composite mind. Coming down to the representation of a State in the Senate, another and more palpable arrangement becomes necessary—if the two Senators be of the same party, as is the case with North Carolina to-day—in order that the party which chose these Senators may be impartially served. In the eye of the party, as well as of the law, the two Senators are absolutely equal. They represent between them North Carolina's share—the share of the Democratic party in North Carolina—in the appointing power of the Senate. Their obligations under this trust require that they divide the patronage to which the State is entitled between them. Such division being agreed upon, their duty to the party which placed such great power in their hands, requires that they defend, each one his own choice under the division, against infringement from any source whatever. He may not do less, for it was *his* will—not any other person's will—which the party that chose him intended should guide him in the exercise of his share of the appointing power of the Senate.

As a matter of fact, it is understood that such a sensible and proper arrangement as that just described has existed between our two Senators ever since Mr. Cleveland first came to the Presidency, the chief appointments for the Western half of North Carolina being left to the nomination of Senator Vance and those for the Eastern half to Senator Ransom. And this brings us to the second cause of complaint against Senator Vance by the press that is hostile to him.

THE CASE OF MR. ELIAS.

Senator Vance selected, in accordance with the rule above described, Mr. Glenn for District Attorney of the Western District and Mr. Gudger for Revenue Collector of that District. Mr. Elias was a contestant for the District attorneyship. It is asserted, and we do not understand that it is denied by either Senator Ransom or his friends, that Senator Ransom induced Mr. Elias to withdraw from his canvass for the District attorneyship and to contest for the Collectorship, (the place chosen by Senator Vance for Mr. Gudger, a position of much greater patronage and influence,) notwithstanding Senator Vance had called Senator Ransom's attention to his departure from the arrangement in so doing, to the fact that Mr. Elias was personally objectionable to him (Senator Vance), and to the fact that Mr. Elias was not a fit person for the office. It is plain that his duty to the party (entirely apart from any personal consideration) left Senator Vance no other course whatever than that which he has pursued. He would have abdicated the trust reposed in him by the Democratic party if he had failed to use every means in his power to defeat Mr. Elias's confirmation.

THE CASE OF MR. SIMMONS.

As to Mr. Simmons, we have not been informed upon what ground Senator Vance rests his objection to him. We presume, however, it is upon the ground that he exhibited his unfitness for the trust which the Democratic party reposed in him by interfering in his official capacity with nominees for office selected by Senator Vance. We have it from the highest authority that Mr. Simmons, by his personal interference, caused the withholding and defeat of the nomination of a North Carolinian for a very high office—one that would have reflected great honor upon the State—notwithstanding Senator Vance and six (all that were present) of our eight Democratic Representatives urged his appointment. That was an infringement upon Senator Vance's prerogative as entrusted to him by the Democracy of North Carolina, and was therefore an act of disloyalty to the said Democracy, which had not chosen Mr. Simmons for such a purpose. But apart from this specific case, it will be recalled how the newspapers last winter and spring constantly reported Mr. Simmons as in Washington looking after the matter of the parcelling out of the offices; and it was stated in Washington that he accompanied Senator Ransom in the latter's visits to the Departments in behalf of his friends, but never Senator Vance—thus making, in his official capacity, a discrimination between the two Senators (the two Democratic repositories of North Carolina's share of the Senate's appointing power) which the Democratic party had not made and had not authorized him to make.

These things were a long stride towards the establishment of boss rule in North Carolina, an importation from the North which the liberty-loving people of the South detest and which they will not tolerate.

Consider now the loyal respect which Senator Vance's friends have shown for the interests of the Democratic party in making no outcry either against Senator Ransom's standing with the Republicans and Mr. Settle in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, or against his espousal of Mr. Elias's cause, in contrast with the abuse which the apparent friends of Senator Ransom are heaping upon Senator Vance for defending in the Senate the share of the appointing power which the Democratic party of North Carolina had entrusted to him.

Brethren of the anti-Vance press, with all deference to your opinion, this does not seem to us to be a fair undertaking which you are engaged in. It is, besides, against the interests of the Democratic party that these matters between the two Senators should be forced into the public press. It is injurious to the party in another respect. The Democratic party in this State—contrary to the impression that the State had been carried by 30,000 to 40,000 majority that prevailed after the first reports were issued from headquarters and that prevails to this day with many Democrats—was in a minority last year, for the first time since Reconstruction, and a minority of 14,000, as compared with the Republican and Populist votes if combined. Every one understands that these latter will unite next time, nothing preventing their union last time but the inability of Mr. Butler to change front quickly enough after being broken up in his attempt at a partial coalition with the Democrats at Clinton. We have this majority against us of 14,000 to face at starting out. There is no living soul in North Carolina who can reverse that majority but Zebulon B. Vance. The course he has pursued is the only one by which that considerable body of honest and well meaning Alliancemen who were misled into the Third party last year, can be reclaimed. Without them, the figures show that we need not even nominate a ticket. Does unjust abuse strengthen the hands of this man?

IMPUDENCE.

A prevailing characteristic of the gold bugs is impudence. A leading manifestation of this despicable trait is the constant assumption that the United States rank with the great commercial nations. Before the civil war, the United States, though possessing but half their present population, and possessing nothing like half their present facilities for commerce, had attained a much higher commercial rank than they have to-day. Indeed, in respect of the chief handmaid of commerce and one of the most profitable of the factors of commerce, the carrying trade, we were abreast of Great Britain, the greatest commercial nation. But, as a result of the enforcement of the protectionist doctrines of the Republican party, we have sunk, as we lately had occasion to point out, to the level of Egypt and South America as a commercial nation. Concurrently with this commercial degradation, the flag of the United States, the glorious stars and stripes, has, in the hands of its pretended friends, been driven from the seas. So completely has this expulsion of the national emblem taken place that in a journey of ten thousand miles from London to Calcutta, a few years since, the writer did not see it once.

Now the "point of these observations," which, as a high authority tells us, lies in "the application thereof," is that the Republican party is not only the protectionist party but it is also the gold bug party—at least three fourths of all the gold bugs in the country being Republicans or ex-Republicans. Mr. Murat Halstead, the somewhat famous Republican who is conducting a controversy with Mr. Clark Howell in the New York Herald, supplies the latest example we have seen of the characteristic impudence alluded to. He says in Monday's Herald:

No nation has free coinage of silver without the silver standard. The two expressions are synonymous. If we prefer the Mexican to the French system we go with the silver Senators. They are Mexican in money matters. Why should we come down from our pride of place in public credit to the Spanish American level?

By "public credit" is meant international credit, whose legitimate use in time of peace is as a servant of commerce.

As we lately remarked, gold is the money of commerce, silver the money of agriculture. The protectionist policy of the gold bug party has so repressed our commercial development that we are much more of an agricultural and much less of a commercial people than we would have been if the South had continued to rule the country—that South whose representatives in the Senate to-day supply the last defense of the people against the insult which the protectionionists now wish to added to injury.

The injury, it may be remarked in passing, which the people have suffered is the shifting of their wealth away from themselves to the bondholding protectionists. The insult which the bondholding protectionists, now also become goldbugs, would offer is the demand that the wealth which they have obtained by robbing the people under that form of law called protection, shall be increased by limiting the use of Nature's supply of silver without limiting population and business also.

The evidence of our commercial degration to the level of Egypt and Spanish America under the protectionist laws of the present gold bug party, instead of our exaltation to the level of Great Britain and France under the free trade laws of the present silver party, is exhibited in the following table which gives the commercial rank of the nations:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Total in Millions of Dollars.		Per Inhabitant.
Australia,	370	$148
Holland,	500	$135
United Kingdom,	3,200	$97
Belgium,	500	$95
Canada,	160	$40
France,	1,400	$40
Scandinavia,	300	$37
Germany,	1,500	$35
South America,	600	$24
United States,	1,000	$23
Egypt,	90	$18
Italy,	450	$16.50
Greece, Turkey, &c.,	150	$16
Austria,	500	$15

It will be seen that our rank is between the "Spanish-American level" and the Egyptian, being just below the former and just above the latter.

If "public credit," with a gold standard such as we have had since 1873, brings us no higher place among the nations than this, in respect of commerce, for which "public credit" is chiefly useful, the inference is that we are better without it.

When we become a commercial nation and cease to be an agricultural one, as England has become and ceased to be, we may be prepared to consider adopting the English standard of gold.

THE FINGER OF LOMBARD STREET.

Senator White, of California, from whose recent speech we have quoted elsewhere, has this to say on the much talked of interference of European bondholders through Mr. Ernest Seyd in procuring American demonetization of silver in 1873:

Much has been said during the debate as to the demonetization of silver in 1873, and the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) has been criticised here, as well as elsewhere, because of his participancy in that legislation.

Demonetization of silver was a great mistake. It has been called a crime. But I dislike to impute criminality to gentlemen who undoubtedly had the best intentions. The Senator from Ohio has been long an active opponent of silver. He believes that the financial theories of Wall and Lombard streets are sound, and he has voted and acted in accordance with his faith. It is undoubted that there was much inadverent voting when the act of 1873 was passed.

The presence of Mr. Ernest Seyd has been the subject of considerable comment, and it has been stated that he did not participate, as was supposed, in the demonetization of silver. When the subject was under consideration in the House of Representatives Mr. Hooper said (Congressional Record, April 9, 1873, page 2034):

Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer and bullionist, who is now here and has given great attention to the subject of mints and coinage, after examining the first draft of this bill, made various sensible suggestions which the committee adopted and embodied in this bill.

In August, 1878, the Bankers' Magazine of New York used the following language:

In 1872, silver being demonetized in France, Germany, England, and Holland, a capital of £100,000 was raised, and Ernest Seyd, of London, was sent to this country with this fund as the agent of the European bondholders and capitalists to effect the same object, which was successful.

This communication may of course have been libelous; and, as it was not established by competent proof, must be assumed to have been so. The difficulty is that there was apparently no denial; and hence suspicion lodges in the minds of many.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We are gratified to announce that the bill for repeal of the Federal election laws passed the House on Tuesday by 200 to 101, a strict party vote. All the Republican amendments, emasculating the bill, were voted down, whereupon Mr. Fitch, New York Democrat, chairman of the committee reporting the bill, withdrew his substitute which had measurably the effect of the Republican amendments.

* * *

Dr. Kinsbury, editor of the Wilmington Messenger, has recently been treating us to some extremely good reviews of the great debate in the Senate. They have been of great service to the cause of truth and of the Southern Democracy. We believe the Messenger agrees with us in the position that unconditional repeal would not be a safe experiment. In yesterday's Messenger, by the way, is a letter from Col. Waddell in reply to the rash criticisms of his recent silver letters by one Mr. Von Herman. This gentleman came at the gallant Colonel, head on—and received the consequential transfixment which experience will teach him hereafter to avoid.

SENATOR WHITE ON PLATFORMS

Senator White, the new Democratic Senator from California, made an able speech the other day on the pending question in the Senate. Like most of the speeches delivered on the subject by the anti-unconditional repealers, it covers a great deal of ground, but his remarks (considerably tinged with sarcasm) on the subject of party loyalty and the sacredness of party platforms make good reading for these times of loose notions about party ties. Says Mr. White:

I heard a distinguished Senator (Mr. Hawley) remark a few days ago that he did not think that either party knew just what was meant by the platforms in question. While there may be equivocal expressions, nevertheless there is no uncertainty as to bimetallism, or as to the double standard, or as to the use of gold and silver *upon equal terms*. I take these words from the platform. Hence, the enactment of a bill which merely repeals the Sherman act, but which makes no provision for silver, not only fails to comply with the Chicago platform, but is a direct violation of it. As to the Republican platform, there is nothing said regarding the repeal of the Sherman act. Bimetallism, the double standard, and the maintenance of the parity are its leading financial features.

I do not presume to instruct our Republican friends as to the meaning of their platform. It is patent enough to an outsider that the attitude of those members of that organization who attack the friends of silver in this body is not in harmony with their last statement of their principles. There may, however, be something in the organization of the other side or in their conception of their duty which within their own limits may justify their conduct. It can not be requisite to say a great deal with reference to those who claim that the platforms are not binding. A man who will meet the people announcing that he is a candidate upon a certain platform and who thereupon pledged himself and solemnly agrees that he will abide by the propositions upon which he has made his candidacy, if he is successful and he does not carry out his promises is in an unenviable position.

I know every one in this Chamber will concur in this view.

I am aware that it has been argued that times have changed since the political conventions. Times change, and we change with them. This is very convenient doctrine, and if generally adopted would enable any one to disregard any platform whenever he might so elect. If the platform can be repudiated six months after an election, why not repudiate it six days afterward? Why have a platform at all? The true view of the situation undoubtedly is that a platform is the law until it has been repealed by the body which enacted it. It is a law, not enforceable by judicial decree or the infliction of a penalty, but it is binding upon the conscience of the candidate who assumed to act under it, and when his moral condition is such that he can not carry it out because he believes it to be based upon error thereupon it becomes his duty to resign. No other course is open to him. In no other way can he justify himself. Elected to maintain a platform, he proceeds when in office to destroy it, to violate its precepts, and to jeer at its declarations. But whatever may be our monetary embarrassment, our morals are in a worse plight if we are to accept the theories of the repudiators and evasionists.

It may be urged that this great question should be debated upon its intrinsic merits. It is proper to do this, and I am not avoiding that branch of the matter. But the Democrat who subscribed to the Chicago platform and who now legislates for the destruction of silver, who says that he is opposed to a double standard, who votes to discriminate in favor of gold, must seek some other excuse than any consolation which may be afforded him by a discussion of "intrinsic merits." If Democrats believe that there was no merit in their platform as far as silver is concerned, it is their duty, it seems to me, to resign and run upon a new platform. If re-elected by a confiding constituency it will be legitimate for them to support anti-silver legislation, and by resigning whenever they determine to abandon their party principles, they will pursue a course highly conscientious, even though sadly inconsistent.

I do not think that there ever has been a time in the history of this country when such an effort was being made by the advocates of the single standard to force members of Congress to fall into line. There are rumors of influences emanating from official quarters which I can not consider well founded. Any attempt to coerce this body, or to force any Senator to act differently than his conscience and judgment direct, would be usurpation, and accusations that such an effort is being made should not be uttered unless there is absolute proof. The Democratic platform plainly calls for the repeal of the Federal election laws, the language used being as follows:

We warn the people of our common country, jealous of the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution, practically establishing monarchy upon the ruins of the Republic.

It is common talk that a certain policy is contemplated with reference to that enactment, and to the tariff, and that both are to be sacrificed to the desire to enact a pet measure. But I shall not believe, until the evidence reaches the dignity of a demonstration, that this charge is true. Circumstantial evidence apparently sustaining it may indeed be cited, but I do not deem it sufficient to warrant such a statement, and I shall not credit any rumor that the organization to which I belong designs to repudiate its pledges. I do not entertain the thought that there is any intention on the part of Senators to do aught else than to enforce the three propositions to which we gave our adhesion, that we would legislate, without discriminating against either gold or silver; that we would reform the tariff; that we would repeal the Federal election laws, which our convention denounced and which the people denounced when voting for the Democratic candidates.

It is rumored that those having in charge the pending measure has given the word that it will be unwise to enforce the Democratic platform as far as the same calls for the abrogation of the infamous election laws now existing, because it is said some Republican Senator who desires those enactments maintained may, if the Democratic friends of unconditional repeal seek to carry out the platform, abandon the cause of monometallism and vote for the friends of silver. Certain transactions which have been witnessed in this Capitol within a few days may lend countenance to this theory, but fail, in my judgment to establish it.

We have heard a good deal about honest dollars and the dishonest silver dollar. But if our promises made to the people of the United States are to be abandoned, it will indeed be strange if an honest dollar, or anything that is honest, comes from our deliberations. I do not believe that any gentleman upon the otherside of the Chamber, or any Republican member of Congress, would sacrifice his convictions to such an extent that he would decline to vote upon all questions in accordance with his conscience, unless he could effect a trade with the friends of election-law repeal. Still we are living in a peculiar age. Some seem to be going upon the idea that we can not be bound by conventions. All along the political highway and at every corner we encounter numerless instances of suddenly changed views.

When Congress assembled the position of many of its members was assumed to be definitely fixed by antecedent utterances. The assumption, however, proved wholly groundless, and as soon as the President's message was read, demanding as the sole business of this extra session the immediate repeal of the silver-purchasing clause, there was forthwith a change of base as sudden as it was radical. The dismemberment of the silver forces under the persuasions of this hour reminds me of a combat said to have taken place during the siege of Troy, and the result is summarized by the poet as follows:

Full twelve, the boldest, in a moment fell,
Sent by great Ajax to the shades of hell.

I do not desire to disagreeably locate any one, and the excerpt from Homer just cited does not, as used by me, pretend to fix the destination of those who have so quickly altered their opinion, but is desired to signalize the effectiveness of recent arguments.

Vance, Ransom and Elias.

Special correspondence of the Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1893.

The comments in some of the North Carolina papers recently reflecting on Vance because of the allegation, not proven, that in his opposition to the confirmation of Elias as Collector for the Western District he has relied upon Republican support, and that thereby he has rendered himself liable to party strictures is laughed at here. In the first place the Elias fight is a purely local one, and has nothing to do with politics, either State or national, and will be decided upon the respective personal strength of the North Carolina Senators, in the Senate Chamber.

The allegation has been broadly made that Vance has been leaguing with Tom Settle and the Republican Senators to beat Elias, and that if he succeeded it will be owing to aid given him by our enemies, and his success will be party disaster. It doesn't seem to have occurred to our people that of all the North Carolina Representatives in Congress, Senator Ransom and Tom Settle stand alone together on the only national party issue now under consideration, and that Vance and all the Democratic members of the House are opposing them! The *Administration Republicans* are counted upon to carry the silver repeal bill through the Senate. If this is permitted in a Democratic Administration when a great National party measure is under consideration, and permitted without adverse criticism, why should the rule not work the other way in the case of a non-partisan opposition to what Vance considers an improper and impolitic appointment of an objectionable local Government official?

The P. E. Assistant Bishop—His Consecration to Take Place Next Sunday at Tarboro—Bishop Lyman to be Consecrator.

Wilmington Messenger.

The Rev. Dr. Carmichael, rector of St. John's Church, received a telegram stating that the Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., will be consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, in Calvary Church, Tarboro, on next Saturday, October 15th.

Our Raleigh correspondent telegraphed us last night that notice of the consecration was received there yesterday from Presiding Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. Bishop Lyman, of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be consecrator, assisted by Bishops Watson of East Carolina, and Capers of South Carolina. Bishop Cheshire will be presented by Bishops Weed of Florida and Sessoms of Louisiana. Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, preaches the consecratory sermon. The attendant presbyters will be Revs. Drs. Pettigrew, Murdock and Wingate, and those taking part in the services will be the Rev. Messrs. Harding, Pittenger, Ingle, Weston and Marshall. The bishops of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Texas are expected to be present.

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold at King Bros.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil kills all pains whether internal or external. Sold at King Bros.

Japanese Liver Pellets are small, but great in their effects; no griping; 50 doses 25 cents. Sold at King Bros.

When the hair begins to come out in combing, it shows a weakness of the scalp that calls for immediate attention. The best preparation to arrest further loss of hair and restore the scalp to a healthy condition is Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When catarrh attacks a person of scrofulous diathesis, the disease is almost sure to become chronic. The only efficacious cure, therefore, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels scrofula from the system and the catarrh soon follows suit. [Local treatment is only a waste of time.

Strong nerves, sweet sleep, good appetite, healthy digestion, and best of all PURE BLOOD, are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield, of Winston-Salem, will be at the LaFayette Hotel in Fayetteville all day Thursday, October 26th. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Try Horne's safe tester Kerosene Oil. Lower grades were used until careful testing proved they were unsafe.

The Saboroso leads all 5c. Cigars. No other dealer can get them from the manufacturers. H. R. HORNE. Sole Agent.

The latest improved Alabastine for wall decoration. Careful investigation will prove this to be the standard article. A full assortment of tints for sale by H. R. HORNE.

The best line of Toilet Articles—Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumes, &c., &c., for sale by H. R. HORNE.

CORNS.—If a sufferer try a vial of Forsyth's Infallible Corn Cure. A cure guaranteed. Only at A. J. Cook & Co.'s.

FAYETTEVILLE STEAM LAUNDRY.—Cash strictly on delivery of all work on and after October 1st. Charge for laundrying collars hereafter 2c.

SOVEREIGN.—Humphrey's Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the world.

Strawberry Plants $1.25 per 1,000. Standard varieties.
O. W. BLACKNALL,
Sept. 28—2t Kittrell's, N. C.

Go to McDuffie's New Soda Fountain for all the latest drinks.

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Drink Cherry Phosphate at Sedberry's Fountains.

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome. W. C. McDUFFIE, JR., Druggist.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

FOR renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal. . .

S S S

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
C. B. McLEMORE, *Henderson, Tex.*

TREATISE on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

KING BROS.,

Prescription Druggists,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any

Regular Practicing Physician.

Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

WHAT THE Electropoise (TRADE MARK) IS

"Cures when all else fails."

CONVENIENT, because you can carry it in your pocket.
SIMPLE, because it is a home remedy.
SURE, because it aids nature to cure.
SAFE, because it leaves no bad effects.
EASY, because you take no medicine.

WHAT IT DOES: It causes the body to absorb ATMOSPHERIC OXYGEN, and draws from nature's laboratory the agent of its curative effects.

Governor THOS. M. HOLT says: "I always got good results from the Electropoise."

Write us,
ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., Washington, D. C.

A STRONG CARD.

Perfection is decidedly a strong card in the Flour trade of Fayetteville.

Second to none in quality, and *always* the cheapest by 50 to 75 cents a barrel, are facts which speak with convincing force.

In buying Perfection, you don't have to pay for the *reputation*. We do that. Another new car just in.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 21, 1893.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

FOR PILES, BURNS, SORE EYES, WOUNDS, SORES, Headache AND ALL PAIN

Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FOR COLDS, CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, Catarrh AND AFTER SHAVING

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

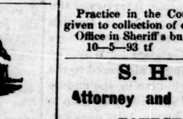
DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.



CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE.....Saturday, Oct. 16
CROATAN.....Saturday, Oct. 23

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, Oct. 16
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Oct. 23

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, Oct. 10
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Oct. 17

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.

Fifty-seventh year Begins Sept. 14, 1893.

Ten (10) Professors and Instructors.
Junior and Senior Studies elective.
Chemical and Physical Laboratories.
Well-equipped Gynasium.
Terms Reasonable.
Location Healthful.
Community Excellent.
Teaching Thorough.
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, Commercial, Biblical.
Send for a Catalogue.
J. B. SHEARER, President.
7—20—93

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—10—92

JOHN F. MUSELWHITE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of the State. Attention given to collection of claims.
Office in Sheriff's building on Green Street.
10—5—93 tf

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

C. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his
LAW OFFICE
from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.
4—13—93

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of J. M. MacRae, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of September, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 28th of Sept., 1893. JOHN MACRAE, Administrator.
10—5—93 6t

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY............OCTOBER 12, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..............1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEE SPECIAL NOTICES.
J. P. THAMES—Oranges.
M. A. MALLETT—For Sale.
WHAT THE ELECTROPOISE IS.
R. T. SCANLIN—City Ordinance.
MISS SOPHIE MALLETT—For Rent.
S. SHEETZ & SONS—Grand Display.
W. FRANK BLOUNT—Piano Tuning.
J. A. BURNNS & CO.—U C No Posters.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Sheet Iron Stove Pans.
C. F. & Y. V. R'Y CO.—Change of Schedule —4th page.
JOHN C. HAIGH—Statement of the Condition of The Bank of Fayetteville.

Our city is infested by tramps with unbounded impudence.

On November the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th the great Cumberland county Fair takes place.

There are several interesting articles on the 1st page. Read "Representative Settle and the 'Business Interests.'"

The young people are having a gay time now that we have such splendid Harpers, they are in fact as good as we have ever heard.

Dr. W. H. Wakefield has made a change in the date of his appointment here on account of the change in the schedule on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. See his advertisement under specials.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

Tickets will be sold at reduced rates by the C. C., the R. & A. A. L. and the C. F. & Y. V. Roads to delegates attending the meeting of the Presbytery of Fayetteville on the 18th of October at Maxton, N. C.

The American Yacht, "Vigilant," has won the two races already sailed between her and Lord Dunraven's British "Valkyrie." The third race, which was to have taken place yesterday, was declared "off," as a calm prevented the yachts from coming in in the required time.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell special round trip tickets to Raleigh on account of the North Carolina State Agricultural Fair to be held on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. Tickets on sale October 14th to 20th *inclusive*. *Fare from Fayetteville $3.70;* Maxton $4.90; Wilmington $5.80.

Postmaster at Jonesboro.

We are glad to see that our old friend, Reddin Bryan, has been made postmaster at Jonesboro. Now, if the Administration will only give Col. George S. Cole the place he is seeking and so well deserves, we shall be satisfied, so far as Jonesboro is concerned.

Complimentary German.

The young men gave a very enjoyable german complimentary to Miss Chesnut, of Florida, and Miss Kate Bryan, of Newbern.

The music was the finest we have heard at any german recently, and was furnished by the Italian Harpers.

Revival.

The revival now in progress at the Hay Street Methodist Church is exciting a great deal of interest, and up to Tuesday night there have been about forty-six conversents. Rev. Mr. Lyon is assisted by Rev. T. H. Sutton. They are both zealous workers and their efforts are being crowned with success.

Annual Meeting North Carolina Liquor Dealers Association at Charlotte, N. C.

On account of the above occasion the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. authorizes the sale of special rate trip tickets to Sanford, Maxton or Greensboro. Tickets on sale November 6th, 7th and 8th, final limit November 11th, 1893. Fare from Fayetteville $6.65, Greensboro $4.45, Sanford $6.05.

Meade—Atkins.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Nellie Prior Atkins to Mr. Richard Hardaway Meade. The ceremony will take place this evening at eight o'clock in the Second Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Virginia. The bride is a granddaughter of Mr. Warren Prior, one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens. Her father, ex-Judge Atkins, is a lawyer of distinction at the Richmond Bar.

New Manager.

Mr. Duncan McRae has taken Mr. James Leak's place as manager of the Postal Cable Co's office in this city, Mr. Leak having to go home on account of ill health. Mr. McRae has been with this company for several years at Elizabethtown and Wilmington, at both of which places he made himself very popular with the business men by his politeness and proficiency. He is an old Fayetteville boy and we congratulate the public and the company upon his selection.

Gaston and Henry.

After the burning of the capitol at Raleigh in 1831, the struggle for the establishment of the state government at Fayetteville was renewed. Elsewhere we print a description by Col. Creecy of Elizabeth City, of the debate between Judge Gaston and Mr. Henry, in the Legislature of 1833, which settled the question in favor of Raleigh. The location of the seat of government at Fayetteville in the first instance was lost when the matter came to a vote at the convention in Hillsboro in 1788, which chose the plantation of Joel Lane, now Raleigh, instead.

The Mallett Family.

Apropos of Col. Peter Mallett, whom Mr. Belden's article in the OBSERVER of September 28th mentions as one of the founders of Fayetteville and, with Robert Rowan, the first member of the House of Commons from Cumberland, our attention has been called to an account of the Mallett family as represented by the present Col. Peter Mallett, now of New York, which appeared in the National Magazine of American History in March, 1892. Some extracts from this will prove interesting. Says the author, Mr. Charles Sotheran:

In the list of members of the New York Southern Society, there is no one more deservedly popular, or a greater pillar of strength to the organization than Colonel Peter Mallett, one of its vice presidents. And this is not to be wondered at, for he is a fine example of that old type of genuine southern chivalry, which Thackeray idealized in "Esmond" and "The Virginians,"

Col. Mallett of New York City, was born at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on May 25th, 1825. He comes of ancestry not only notable in the history of his native State, but his ancestors who immigrated to this country in the seventeenth century, had made their mark in Huguenot times, and even before then in the annals of France.

The Malletts belonged to the old French aristocracy. We are informed in an ancient chronicle that—"the Malletts and the Cardeaux are the most noble of Caux." There are, to-day, in France, the Marquises De Graville, who are Malletts, as well as Baron de Mallete, who was a colonel in the French army, in the time of Nopoleon the Third. * * *

Shortly after the Reformation, the branch of the family to which Colonel Mallett belongs, embraced Protestantism and played a stirring part in the wars between the Catholics and the Huguenots. Like others of that creed they saw themselves practically expatriated by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. We find, however, in the history of Colonel Peter Mallett's great grandfather, that although heretics, they held important offices in the French army. This old worthy had considerable command in the army in the time of Louis the Fourteenth. He was in pleasant personal correspondence with the King's famous Minister of War, Le Tellier, Marquis De Lsuvois. In one letter the great Statesman requested the ancestor of the American Malletts "to recant and draw off his followers," further telling him—"his son, the Marquis de Louvois, shall meet him at some private place and arrange matters;" but the old Hunguenot was obdurate and "he and his five sons led many thousands, after the seige of Rochelle, into the country where they made a stand for some time." Later, in 1687, the ancestor of the American Malletts fled to England with considerable wealth and numerous servants, and purchased some ships in which he brought many of his countrymen to Santee in South Carolina and made a settlement there. Still later, after a visit to Europe, he became one of the principal founders of New Rochelle in Westchester County, New York. * * *

Colonel Mallett's great grandfather's givem name was Peter, like that of the subject of the present sketch, and he held a most responsible position in the Continental army during our Revolution. One of his grandsons was General Edward Jones Mallett, United States Minister to Italy, and the friend of Cavour.

Peter Mallett settled at Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1769, and was one of the founders of Fayetteville. He was educated by Roger Sherman, and upon his father's death inherited his portion of the property, which included some £30,000 sterling. He was also a large ship owner and founded, among other speculations, a trading station on the Pedee River. He was twice wounded in battle, in the years 1758-1759, and again in a duel, as well as in the Revolutionary war. * * *

The Colonel's father, Charles Peter Mallett of Fayetteville, had at one time seven sons serving in the Confederate Army, two of whom died on the field for the "Lost Cause." He had been a strong Unionist until President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men and he then turned secessionist. His wife, the mother of Colonel Mallett, was Sophia Beatty, a daughter of William H. Beatty, Esq., who owned nearly one half of Bladen County, North Carolina.

Colonel Peter Mallett received the rudiments of education at the High School, Fayetteville. But his scholastic studies were completed under the Rev. C. W. Everest, then the private tutor in his father's family, and afterwards a distinguished educator in Connecticut. Energetic, ambitious and adventurous, he expressed the intention to his father of making his fortune in New York City, where he recognized there were better opportunities than in a Southern State. His father, who had a large cotton manufactory, and who had introduced the first cotton mill into North Carolina, thereupon helped him in his desires to come to the great metropolis, and consigned him to his agents at 9 Old Slip, New York City. This occurred in the year 1845, and with the interval of a few years during the Civil War, he has remained in that locality ever since. His present offices are on the quaint and interesting Old Slip, for which he seems to have a singular affection. * *

When the first shot was fired at Sumter he was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment of New York State Militia. The Colonel did not, however, accompany the command to Washington, but made his way to the South and obtained a commission in the Confederate service. He raised a company which formed part of the 3rd North Carolina State Troops and of which he was captain. He served in the Army of the Confederate States from 1861 until the close of the War, being promoted to Major in 1862 and Colonel in 1863, when, after being Commandant of Conscription of North Carolina, and opening a Camp of Instruction at Raleigh, he was ordered to the field with a regiment of raw conscripts who had never smelt powder, to meet the Federal General Foster, who was coming up from Newbern, N. C., 20,000 strong. Col Mallett duly joined, as instructed, the South Carolina troops of General Evans. Then the battle of Kinston, N. C., which was a three day's fight, took place, and the Colonel was severely wounded by a minnie ball in the left leg. He surrendered and was paroled, remaining confined to his bed for nine weary months.

General Foster, he declares, treated him most courteously, had two surgeons in attendance on him, and in other ways made much of him, notwithstanding the Colonel's remark to General Foster at the time—"If Evans, with his inferior numbers, had only had your equipment and artillery—there would have been a different conclusion to the Battle of Kinston."

Colonel Mallett remained in camp at Raleigh, until Sherman's "March to the Sea." Then came the surrender of Lee, and he was ordered with Gen. Holmes to follow President Davis across the Mississippi with cavalry. He was with the fallen chieftain of the Confederacy when the news came of the assassination of Lincoln and will never forget, he states, the speech of Davis at Charlotte, to the officers accompanying him, in which he bitterly denounced Booth's crime as the greatest calamity that could have happened, and his personal detestation of it. Col. Mallett's personal attendance on President Davis ended with the surrender of Johnston.

No one could have been more highly complimented for his services than was Col. Mallett by letters from Gen. Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, and Secretary of War Seddon, who always followed his suggestions relative to his command.

The Wiregrass Fox Club.

We are pleased to hear that the new fox club has succeeded in perfecting their organization. It will be called the "Wiregrass Fox Club." Mr. W. H. Slocomb has been appointed manager, which is a good selection. They are getting up a new pack which will be kept out at Mr. K. Buie's. They have already caught 14 foxes. The boys report that old Swift's health and hunting capacity is as good as ever, notwithstanding his 12 or 14 years and only one good eye.

At a meeting of the club last week the following special privileges were unanimously granted:

That Mr. W. H. Slocomb be allowed to part his hair in the middle in order to keep his head level.

That Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr., be allowed to go hunting in full dress and patent leathers so as to be in good form.

That Mr. S. H. Strange be allowed to spur his horse in the presence of ladies in order to show his expert horseman-ship.

That Mr. Jno. C. Thomson while in the saddle be allowed to assume that Napoleon-like air with which he carries himself in the every day walks of life.

That Mr. H. M. Pemberton be allowed to wear a base-ball mask to protect his complexion from the bushes.

That Mr. Ghost Huske be allowed to change his color during the excitement of the chase.

That Mr. Jas. Kyle be allowed to hire his horses on credit until the Railroad pays off.

That Mr. Beauregard Tillinghast be allowed to holler at the dogs when ever he thinks it will do any good.

The privileges accorded other members will be reported as soon as granted.

Programme of Races of the Cumberland County Agricultural Fair, Fayetteville, N. C., November 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1893.

WEDNESDAY, 1st—FIRST DAY.

1st Race—Cumberland County Horses—Trotting to Harness two best in three—mile heat. Purse $25 00.

2nd Race—Cumberland County Horses—Running ½ mile dash. Purse $25.

3rd Race—Open to all—Two year-olds—Trotting mile 2 best in 3. Purse $50.

THURSDAY 2nd—SECOND DAY.

1st Race—Free for all—Mile Heat, 3 best in 5. Purse $250.

2nd Race—Running—1 one-half mile and repeat. Purse $50.

3rd Race—Three minute class—mile heat, 3 best in 5. Purse $100.

4th Race—Running 1 one-half mile and repeat $50.

FRIDAY, 3rd—THIRD DAY.

1st Race—2:40 Class—Merchants' and Business Men's Stake Race. Purse $300. Entries $25.00—4 to enter. Entrance money added to purse. Entries are closed on this race on October 25th.

2nd Race—2:50 Class—Pacing 3 in 5. Purse $75.

3rd Race—2:50 Class—Trotting to Harness. Mile Heat best 3 in 5. Purse $100.

4th Race—Running one-half mile heat and repeat. Purse $50.00.

Railroad Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company took place in the Town Hall on Thursday, October 5th. O. W. Carr, of Greensboro, presided, and John M. Rose was Secretary of the meeting.

A large majority of the stock of the company was represented. Nothing but routine business was transacted.

The following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Col. K. M. Murchison, New York; Charles P. Stokes, Richmond, Va.; J. E. Gilmer, Winston; W. A. Moore, Mt. Airy; Dr. W. A. Lash, Greensboro; J. Turner Morehead, Leaksville; R. Percy Gray, Greensboro; D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro; R. T. Gray, Raleigh; John D. Williams, Fayetteville; E. J. Lilly, Fayetteville; Geo. W. Williams, Wilmington.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Dr. W. A. Lash was re-elected President, and all the old officers were also re-elected for the ensuing year.

A Most Daring Robbery last Night.

At eight o'clock last night a negro entered the store of Mr. Melvin at Luray, seven miles above here on the Atlantic Coast Line and called for a plug of tobacco, which was handed to him, whereupon he put his hand in his pocket, presumably to get the money to pay for the tobacco, but in reality to draw a pistol which he presented at Mr. Melvin whom he told to hand over his cash, which was done after some hesitation. A negro man who was in the back part of the store got an idea of the situation and rose to leave the building but was immediately shot by the desperado, whether fatally or not we could not learn. The villain covering Mr. Melvin with his pistol backed out of the store and escaped. A posse was immediately organized and are scouring the country for the man, who is said to be a black, heavy built negro wearing a knitted jacket and a black hat. We hope he has been captured by this time.

An Amusing Incident.

As Major Geo. Hall was leisurely strolling down the Lake front near the colonnade in the World's Fair Grounds late one evening, he had his attention attracted by a very tired looking man resting against a fruit stall with two equally tired looking urchins clinging to each coat-tail. Major Hall in his usual dignified and solemn manner stopped and gazed thoughtfully at the group. The wornout individual growing restive under his steady gaze, said in a petulant tone, "What's the matter stranger?" to which in a contemptous manner, the Major replied, "I was just thinking what a —— fool I would have been had I brought my two cubs," and with a sigh of satisfaction turned and walked toward the sliding side walk.

The interesting letter of our Lumber Bridge correspondent, crowded out, will appear next week.

People and their Movements.

Capt. R. O. Whitaker is at home again.

Mr. John Stubbs of Columbia, S. C., was in the city yesterday.

Mr. J. G. Shaw has gone to Clinton on professional business.

Mr. Geo. A. Burns is attending the State Fair at Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. L. A. Blue and wife, of this county, were in the city shopping yesterday.

Dr. W. A. Lash, President of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. was in the city yesterday.

We were glad to see Mr. Walker Hanks, who represents the Standord Oil Company, in the city this week.

Mrs. E. F. Rockwell, of Statesville, N. C., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. J. Smith, on Cool Spring Street.

Mrs. Murdock, mother of Mrs. J. J. Crosswell of this city, has returned to her home, St. Augustine, Florida.

Messrs. Q. K. Nimocks, J. B. Underwood and Norman Smith are visiting Chicago and the Columbian Exposition.

Messrs. J. G. Hollingsworth, Jno. Culbreth and Wm. Vanstory left for Richmond Tuesday night on business.

Miss Kate Bryan leaves for home in Newbern to-day to the regret of all our young people, with whom she has been exceedingly popular.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Marsh have returned from their bridal trip, which included Chicago and the World's Fair and many Northern and Western cities.

Rev. J. H. Edwards, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city who has been quite sick for the past two weeks is rapidly improving we are glad to learn.

John M. Rose, Esq.

Elsewhere is the report of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company. The proceedings were formal, the old Board of Directors being re-elected by the stockholders, and the old officers subsequently by the Directors. This is the 44th time our venerable friend, John M. Rose, Esq., has been elected as Secretary of the Company, which he has so faithfully and efficiently served for that number of years. He has our hearty congratulations, coupled with the hope that he may see many another anniversary of this gratifying event.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

The Jonesboro Journal thus catches the C. F. & Y. V. on the fly: "To-day the old C. F. & Y. V. will begin to hum. Six trains a day, three each way, all carry passengers! Shut your mouth, hush your fuss, go where you please, when you please, do as you please, attend to your own business and let other people's business alone. From to-day on everybody will talk C. F. & Y. V., sing C. F. & Y. V., and whistle C. F. & Y. V. while the trains do hum and fly."

GASTON AND HENRY.

Raleigh versus Fayetteville.

Editor Creecy in Elizabeth City Economist.

After that destruction by fire, the session of the Legislature of 1833 was held in the Governor's Palace, then so-called, at the foot of Fayetteville street, now, we think occupied as a public school. We were a school boy, just entering the University at that time, and in passing through Raleigh, our friend and guardian, ex-Gov. James Iredell, insisted upon our staying at his house, and hearing a discussion in the Legislature upon the "Appropriation Bill," to build the Capitol, at Raleigh. Mr. Gaston, of Newbern and Mr. Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville, were the opposing leaders in the debate in the House and Judges Sewell of Wake county and Toomer of Cumberland county were opposing leaders in the Senate. We accepted the invitation of Gov. Iredell, remained in Raleigh ten days and attended the sessions of the legislature every day, being most of the time in the lobby of the House. Gaston and Henry were the centres of observation and interest. Every thing about them was dramatic. Their personal history was dramatic. They represented the old boroughs of Newbern and Fayetteville. They had both been selected as representatives, especially for this occasion and debate. Gaston had accepted the candidacy in Newbern, upon the death of Blackledge, if our memory serves, at the solicitation of the citizens of Raleigh, to protect them in their peril of the removal of the capitol building and the seat of the State Government to Fayetteville. He had been elected after the legislature had assembled, by a majority of one vote over Charles Shepard. His arrival in Raleigh at night was announced by the firing of cannon. Both were elegant gentlemen. Gaston the embodiment of native dignity. Henry the embodiment of grace, elegance and courtliness. Gaston's habitual seat was near to the left of the Speaker's chair; Henry's was near the middle of the hall. The debate was in progress. Several speeches were made by prominent men, notably one by William H. Haywood, a citizen of Raleigh, Representative of Wake county, then a young man, afterwards a Senator in Congress, which was much commended. An episode in the debate stilled the House, and produced the hush that precedes the cyclone. The debate had gone on for some days and the two champions had never uttered a word.

While Haywood was speaking Henry rose to correct a statement of Haywood. There was affirmation and contradiction, and then there was a low, semi-whispered remark of Henry, with the devil in his eye and the poise of the tiger's spring in his attitude, and then the odor of blood and coffee was in the atmosphere, and then there were mutual explanations, with dramatic manner and effect, and then the debate went on. The debate had proceeded for many days and the public was greatly excited and disappointed at not hearing what Henry or Gaston had to say. The hall was crowded every day, but the two gladiators were motionless. Gaston, statuesque, thoughtful, head bent down, apparently wrapped in far-away thoughts, except when his eye swept his surroundings; Henry, easy, graceful, with his intellectual head resting on his open hand. The public were growing impatient and there was much comment about the delay of the two champions, at Mr. Iredell's table, by the most distinguished men in the State, the current of opinion being that, according to parliamentary usage it devolved upon Mr. Henry to speak first. But he was immovable. At length, after some days of waiting, Charles Fisher, of Salisbury, the speaker, called the question and was about to submit it to vote, when Gaston slowly arose, and made a strong, sensible and excellent speech in favor of the appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol in Raleigh, and it is to Mr. Gaston's efforts on that occasion that Dr. Battle owes the opportunity of this Centennial address. Henry looked happy when Gaston sat down. He was trapped by the more adroit Parliamentarian. Henry replied at great length, with sincerity, and earnestness, and signal ability, but when he sat down, Gaston rejoined in the master effort of his life, and it is to that great speech that Raleigh is "The city of Raleigh" to-day; and if the people of Raleigh had any of that divine afflatus that makes us a little lower than the angels, or any detestation of that ingratitude, which has been pronounced the basest of crimes, or any of that pride of place and State that makes us worthy of the great and good men who have honored and served us, they would have a monument this day, in the capital square of their proud city, in memory of William Gaston.

Nervous Prostration

Mrs. Emma Huss

Years of Suffering Ended

"I broke down in health, lost my appetite, had a bad cough, and suffered from nervous prostration. I read of Hood's Sarsaparilla and sent for a bottle of the medicine. After using it three days my nerves became quieted and I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

regained an appetite. In a short time I was able to walk, and before taking two bottles was attending to my household duties. I am now in better health than for years." MRS. EMMA HUSS, Reepsville, N. C. Get HOOD'S

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

DIED.

MACRAE—In Fayetteville, September 23rd, 1893, ROBERT LEE MACRAE, a child of the Covenant, son of Duncan and Mattie Lyon MacRae, aged 5 months and 13 days. "He shall gather the lambs in His arms and carry them in His bosom."

Poisoned by Scrofula

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Scrofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its powerful effect on the blood, expels all trace of the disease and gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

After Breakfast

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it?

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

Some wonder why Pond's Extract continues to be advertised, when nearly every family uses it, it being without question the most universally used remedy in the country. There are two reasons: First, because Pond's Extract *is* so universally used, hosts of imitators have sprung up who, with a usually worthless article, endeavor to gain some of the justly deserved trade of Ponds Extract, and against these imitations it is desired to caution the public. Second, because though used universally, most people might, with advantage to themselves, very much increase their use of it, should they consider how wide a range of diseases it is applicable to.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Messrs. King Bros. have secured the agency for the Japanese Pile Cure; a most wonderful discovery for the Cure of Piles of every kind, which they will sell with a written guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. It is said to be a specific for that terrible and dangerous disease. Get a free sample and try it.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

PIANO TUNING.

Having spent the greater part of the summer in one of the largest and best equipped Piano Factories in the north, and having supplied myself with the finest tools and best materials that can be procured, I would call the attention of the public to the fact that I am better prepared than ever before to do work in this line. On and after October 15th, my headquarters and corresponding office will be Fayetteville, N. C., instead of Raleigh, N. C, as heretofore. For several years I have received a liberal patronage at the hands of some of the best musicians, music schools and colleges in the South.

I beg to refer to the endorsements below—which are a few of the many now in my possession—and respectfully solicit your patronage.

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
Professional Piano Tuner.

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 4, 1893.

This is to certify that Mr. Frank Blount has been tuning pianos for us here for two years.

I can cordially commend him to any one needing his services as a faithful, efficient and competent tuner and repairer.

JAS. DINWIDDIE,
Principal.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY,
OXFORD, N. C., July 23, 1893.

Mr. W Frank Blount has done considerable tuning and repairing of pianos for me, and his work has given me satisfaction in every respect.

F. P. HOBGOOD,
President.

RALEIGH, N. C. Sept. 25, 1893.

Mr. W. Frank Blount has tuned our Pianos for the past three years, and we are pleased to say that he has proven to be a reliable, trustworthy gentleman in every respect, and we heartily endorse him as a strictly first-class Piano and Organ tuner and repairer.

NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,
Successors to J. L. Stone.

C. G. STONE, M'g'r.

U C NO POSTERS

FROM OUR HOUSE HEADED

AUCTION! AUCTION!
COST! COST!

nor do we claim to be the only house in the city that deals in Clothing, but we DO claim to be

"THE LEADERS,"

as the quality of the goods and prices will testify.

Another Lot of FINE CLOTHING JUST RECEIVED!

Our stock is now COMPLETE, and as FINE an assortment as can be found in any house and of THE VERY LATEST STYLES

OUR GOODS ARE NOT OLD STOCK BUT ALL LATE ARRIVALS.

BUT TO MEAN BUSINESS.

call on us, examine our stock and get prices, and you will see at once that we can compete with AUCTION OR COST prices.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

10—12—93

FOR RENT.

Miss Sophie Mallett's Residence.

A most desirable dwelling containing eight rooms; healthful and central location, on the corner of Maiden Lane and Burgess street. In addition to dwelling are all necessary out-houses and hydrant water—all on a lot of half an acre.

Possession given on very short notice. For terms and further particulars apply to

Miss SOPHIE MALLETT,
10—12—93 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!

1,000 BOXES.

I wish to announce to the merchants of Fayetteville and surrounding country that I would like to supply them this season with Oranges shipped direct from Florida weekly, and sold cheap for cash. All orders filled promptly.

J. P. THAMES, Box 106,
10—12—93 6w Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm, known as "Pine Park," situated four miles north of Fayetteville, N. C., and joining Tokay Vineyard, and one mile from "Myrtle Hill," the farm recently purchased by Mrs. W. F. Cochran, of New York. For particulars apply to

M. A. MALLETT,
P. O. Box 139. Fayetteville, N. C.
10—12—93 4w

H. H. H.

WE ARE OFFERING A LOT OF

Sheet Iron Stove Pans

at about half price—5, 10 and 15 cents each.

MARYLAND ROASTING PANS
WORTH $1.50 AT 65 CENTS.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

"City Ordinance."

At a meeting of the Board held October 2nd, 1893, the following Ordinance was adopted, viz:

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Fayetteville do ordain, that on and after the 1st day of November, 1893, it shall be unlawful for any person to permit geese to run at large upon the streets of the city. Any person violating this ordinance shall, upon conviction, pay a fine of fifty cents for each goose so found running at large.

From the Minutes. R. T. SCANLIN,
10—12—93 tf City Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 3rd day of October, 1893.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,	$ 41,733 86
All other loans and discounts,	364,204 38
Overdrafts,	3,227 19
Stocks, bonds and mortgages,	607 86
Due from Banks,	23,190 64
Banking House,	6,000 00
Other real estate,	2,662 97
Furniture and fixtures,	2,000 00
Current Expenses,	2,081 57
Taxes paid,	550 00
Cash items,	4,675 42
Gold Coin,	4,247 50
Silver Coin,	4,690 39
National Bank notes,	4,914 00
United States Notes,	9,000 00
Total,	$473,785 78

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund,	12,000 00
Undivided profits,	6,086 09
Deposits subject to check,	95,881 71
Due to Banks,	9,978 16
Notes and bills rediscounted,	41.330 50
Bills payable,	8,553 32
Cashiers' Checks outstanding,	36 00
Total,	$473,785 78

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1893. GEO. G. MYROVER,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS, }
H. W. LILLY, } Directors.
E. J. LILLY, }

Oct. 12, 1893. 1t

DRESS MAKING.

Perfection Tailor System of Dress Cutting.

SEWING OF ALL KINDS SOLICITED.

MRS. ORRELL.
MRS. EVANS.

Over Mrs. John Shaw's Millinery Store.
9—28—93 tf

GRAND DISPLAY!

Daily! Daily! Daily!

—BY—

Furniture House SHEETZ SONS **Furniture House**

Stock Replete in Handsome Furniture!

A line of New and Stylish Baby Carriages

AT CLOSE PRICES! AT CLOSE PRICES!

THE HANDSOMEST OAK AND WALNUT WARDROBES, PARLOR SUITS, CENTRE TABLES, EASY ROCKERS, ETC., ever brought to Fayetteville.

Remember that we carry the stock, sell the goods, please the people and won't be undersold. Call and see our stock whether you buy or not.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
10—12—93 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Grand Rally of the People.

Ringing Resolutions Adopted.

Silver Dollars Must Be Circulated.

At the recent Convention of the people of Fayetteville and Surrounding Country, held for the purpose of devising ways and means whereby they might obtain the necessaries of life for less money than they have heretofore cost, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in seasons of great financial distress, when our crops were short and money scarce, and when we sought to invest our small surplus in such goods as were necessary for the comfort of ourselves and families, we have been attracted and deceived by flaming advertisements published by designing men setting forth as a fact that goods were being "sold at auction regardless of cost" to "close out the stock," "Goods below Cost, must be sold," etc., etc.: and

Whereas, in consequence of these misleading declarations we have been imposed upon and have paid prices far in excess of *cost* and far in excess of the retail price of goods of the same quality for sale by those who did not thus seek to abuse our confidence, therefore, we have

Resolved, 1st. That we will not in future give our patronage to such houses as advertise by sham auctions that they are selling goods at cost, until we have examined the stock and ascertained the prices of those who have always dealt fairly, squarely, openly and honestly with their customers—who have set no traps to catch the honest people; and

Resolved, 2nd. That in all our dealings with NOVITZKY'S CLOTHING HOUSE we have always received at his hands, and at the hands of his salesmen, uniform courtesy, and recognizing the fact that his goods are always what they are represented to be and that he is content with a small profit, we would therefore commend him as being entitled because of his honesty and square dealing to the patronage of the people; and

Resolved, 3rd. That being the only house in Fayetteville having a stock of Clothing purchased and received from Northern houses this Fall, we would advise everybody in need of Clothing to call at once and select their suits. No shoddy goods, no faded shelf worn, moth-eaten clothing—but new, bright, stylish goods; to be sold (not below cost) but for a small per cent. above, and even then at prices which cannot be underfigured.

There being no further business the convention adjourned.

For Sale at Auction.

If not disposed of privately, I will offer at public sale (Monday, November 6th, 1893, THE TABERNACLE BUILDING, owned by the Fayetteville Centennial Association. This includes simply the building above the cotton platform—the material composing it. A. B. WILLIAMS, Chairman
Fayetteville Centennial Ex. Com.
10—5—93 3t

Coal! Coal! Coal!

I have purchased the COAL BUSINESS of C. E. Pearce, and am prepared to furnish all kinds of coal in any quantity.

Give me your orders and they will have prompt attention.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

J. N EMMETT.
10—5—93 1m

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the will of the late Mrs. A. L. Ledbetter, notice is hereby given to all parties holding claims against the estate to present the same on or before the 27th day of September 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

H. W. LILLY,
Sept. 27, 1893—3t Executor.

FOR RENT.

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE with seven rooms, kitchen, stables and other outhouses on lot; large garden; plenty of pure water on the premises; situated on Arch street, near the Masonic Lodge; five minutes walk from the Market house. Apply to

B. R. HUSKE.

Bring on your Silver, Gold and Greenbacks.

The Wheels of Commerce Must Turn and Currency is Necessary.

"With a Long Pull and Strong Pull and a Pull Altogether," Brighter Times are Ahead.

Constant arrivals of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries and Confections, such as Tenney's and Royster's Candies, New York Biscuit Company's Cakes and Crackers.

Our Four "KNEADS" no words of commendation to those who have given it a trial. Those who have not are making the mistake of their life (and are not well "BREAD").

A few cans of FRESH OYSTERS expected Saturday. Speak in time. The ball will now begin to roll.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.
9—28—93 tf

Notice of Sale under Execution.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Superior Court of Harnett County in a case entitled "E A. Lewis *vs.* A. M. McBryde and J. F. Byrd" I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the interest of defendant A. M. McBryde, being a one-half interest, in that tract of land bought of the Alex. Elliot estate by C. D. Nixon and A. McArthur, lying on the waters of Carver's Creek and, the whole tract, containing 669¼ acres. The one-half interest levied upon contains 334⅝ acres and is that portion of the whole which lies on the north side of the Pee Dee Road. For full description see deed from Chas. D. Nixon and wife to A. McBryde, recorded in the Register's office in Book V, No. 4, page 82.

Place of sale: Court House Door, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: 12 o'clock M., Monday, November 6th, 1893

Terms: Cash. J. B. SMITH,
Sept. 27, 1893. Sheriff.

Claretice and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

NOTICE.

TAXES!

Please read the following law carefully and remember that I am compelled to obey the same, and every man in the county will have to conform to this law.

Laws of 1889, Chapter 218, Sec. 40.—The Sheriff or his deputy shall attend at his office during the months of September and November for the purpose of receiving Taxes; he shall also in like manner attend at least during the month of October at some one or more places in each township of which fifteen days notice shall be given by advertisement at three or more public places, and in a newspaper; if one be published in the county.

Sec. 41.—Whenever the taxes shall be due and unpaid, the Sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect them, &c.

I shall endeavor to follow strictly the above laws, therefore all parties are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their taxes. I will be in my office during the months of October and November, or you will find a deputy there for the purpose of collecting taxes.

I will visit the places below for the same purpose, on the days stated during the month of October, viz:

Monday, October 16th, Manchester.
Tuesday, October 17th, Smith's Shop.
Wednesday, October 18th, Cabbin Branch.
Thursday, October 19th, Ray's.
Friday, October 20th, Butler's Shop.
Monday, October 23rd, Godwin's.
Tuesday, October 24th, Geddie's Gin.
Wednesday, October 25th, Geddie's Store
Thursday October 26th, Clay Fork.
Saturday, October 28th, Hope Mills.
Monday, October 30th, Little River Academy.

J. B. SMITH,
Oct. 2, 1893. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country that he has established himself in the old Glover stand, in rear of Moore's Book Store, where he will be pleased to receive a portion of their patronage in the way of repairing

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.

Being a practical Watchmaker and Jeweler of considerable experience, in this as well as other sections of the country, he feels perfectly satisfied of his ability to do good work and fully meet the wishes of those who may be so kind as to give him their patronage. All work guaranteed.

Respectfully,
M. A. TILLER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1893—tf

COME ONE, COME ALL AND GIVE A CALL TO

S. FENCHEL,

—DEALER IN—

High Class Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, ALES AND CIGARS,

M. FAULK'S OLD STAND,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Wood for Sale.

We have on hand a lot of Oak, Maple and Pine Wood, sawed in suitable lengths for stoves and fire-places, which will be sold for 60 cents a dray-load, delivered anywhere in the city.

CROSS CREEK MFG CO.
10—5—93 3m

LAFAYETTE

MILITARY ACADEMY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.

First class accommodations and board.

First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.

For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YERBY, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Furniture! Furniture!!

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND

SEE MY STOCK

--BEFORE YOU BUY.--

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Nice New Line of Goods.

OAK,
WALNUT
—AND—
POPLAR
SUITS.

Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Mattresses, Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.,
HAIGH BUILDING,
No. 27 Hay Street.

H. H. H.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—

75 Sets of Knives and Forks,

used once only—at the F. I. L. I. Banquet. They are in good condition, but will be sold very cheap. Call at once if you are in need.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
8—31—93 tf

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Sale of Valuable Land.

Under the power and authority conferred by a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County at the May Term, 1893, in a cause entitled A. McQueen *vs.* Wm. McQueen, administrator *et al*, the undersigned commissioners will, on Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville N. C., expose to sale at public auction, for cash the following described lands, to-wit,

Two hundred and thirty-three acres on and near the Wilmington Road, about three miles from Fayetteville, in Rockfish Township, and bounded and described as in a deed made by N. W. Ray and wife to N. McQueen the 10th day of March, 1885, being the upper or northern portion of the Jessup Place, which was conveyed by W. Carver and wife, M. E. Carver, to Henty Jessup and Frank Jessup, by deed recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, in Book S, No. 3, page 326. See also deeds of D. Smith and wife to N. W. Ray, Book Z, No. 3, page 590, and Book B, No. 4, page 183. Also all the right, title, claim and interest, and undivided share or portion which the defendants, or any of them, had or held, or were entitled of, in or to a certain tract of land adjoining the above mentioned tract, being the lower or southern portion of the Jessup Place, and bounded and described as in a deed to N. McQueen, as recorded in Register's office, Book B, No. 4, page 343. See also deed of Henry Jessup and Frank Jessup to M. E. Carver, February 14th, 1881, for more particular description as to the boundaries of this land; also deed of N. McQueen to N. W. Ray, recorded in Book B, No. 4, page 527, Register's office of Cumberland County.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
N. A. SINCLAIR,
Sept. 20, 1893.—4t Commissioners.

Judicial Sale of Valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, N. C.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at Spring Term, 1893, in the cause, C. P. Vanstory *vs.* A. G. Thornton *et als*, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court and authorized to sell the real estate described in the pleadings will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 16th of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock m., that valuable House and Lot in Fayetteville, corner of Lamond and North Streets, the present residence of A. G. Thornton.

Terms: Cash.
Time: 16th of Oct., 1893, at 12 o'clock M.
Place: Court House door in Fayetteville.

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
R. P. BUXTON
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, N. C., 14th Sept., 1893. ts

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

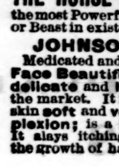
Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.
Best in the world.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL!
Instant Killer of Pain.
Internal and External.
Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP.
Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It alays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights,
And all Patent business conducted for
MODERATE FEES.
Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO.,
JOHN WEDDERBURN,
Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

Common Shell Fish: Pearls in Mussels.

In addition to its usefulness as an article of food, the mussel is extremely useful in the protection of the shore from the encroachments of the sea on some parts of our coast, so that it is necessary to protect them from being gathered in some places. The mussel is provided with a strong byssus by which it attaches itself to rocks and stones; and we are told that at Bideford, in Devonshire, the long bridge of twenty-four arches crossing the Trowbridge river cannot be kept in repair by mortar owing to the rapidity of the tide. The corporation, therefore, keep boats to bring mussels to it, and the interstices are kept filled by hand with these shellfish, and it is supported entirely by the strong byssus or threads these mussels fix to the stonework. According to the late Mr. Frank Buckland, the mussel is no friend to the oyster. Should mussels get into an oyster bed they spin their webs in all directions, thus accumulating the mud and smothering the oysters.

Pearls are occasionally found in the common mussel, but they are inferior in size and quality to those of the fresh-water pearl mussel, which used to abound in the Scotch lakes and rivers; and the Scotch pearl fishery was considered of sufficient importance in the reign of Charles First as to merit the attention of Parliament. Pearl mussels were also common in Ireland, and Mr. Buckland relates that at Oughterard a man known as "Jimmy, the pearl catcher," told him he always knew when a mussel had a pearl in it without requiring to open it first; because "she (the mussel) sits upright with her mouth in the mud, and her back is crooked." A remarkably fine pearl was recently found near Omagh, and is now, we believe, in the hands of a London dealer. The natives of India have a superstitious belief that pearls are congealed raindrops, which Buddha at certain seasons showers upon the earth, and they are caught in certain shellfish while floating on the water to breathe.

The common cockle is to be found everywhere on our coasts, and is considered by the poorer classes to be exceedingly nourishing, but unfortunately they do not bear a long transport successfully. In times of scarcity in some of the northern islands of Scotland the inhabitants subsist entirely on this shellfish, and it is said that the Gower people (a Flemish colony in Glamorganshire) live nine months in the year on them. The number of cockles, and other shellfish, found on the shores in nearly every part of the Long Island is almost inconceivable. Especially is this the case on the shores of Barra, where scores of horseloads may be taken at a single tide. The cockle gatherer generally makes use of a piece of bent iron or an old hoop to scrape these molluses out of the sand, and it is astonishing how rapidly he will fill his basket. At Starcross they have small cockle-gardens where these shellfish are kept, and the flavor of these cockles is considered superior to those found elsewhere. Cockle shells are made use of in various ways. Garden walks are frequently laid with them, and a good lime can be obtained from them when calcined.

What is Known of Shakespeare.

London Spectator.

Quincey summed up Shakespeare's life, work and character in a few words: "He lived, he died and he was a little lower than the angels," because there is not much more about him that is undisputed. Curiously, Prof. Dowden says: "Our wonder as regards Shakespeare should be, not that we know so little but that we know so much."

At the age of eighteen a powerful influence drove Shakespeare to begin active life and to do what he could to better himself, for he took a better-half in the person of Anne Hathaway, seven years older than himself. What shall we sacrifice to the manes of this young woman who, unknowingly, may have been the cause of her husband's glory and of her country's pride and edification? But the Professor throws a wet blanket over our fire of imagination and calls the marriage imprudent. However, it did the couple no harm, although the husband suggests:

Let still the woman take
An elder than herself.

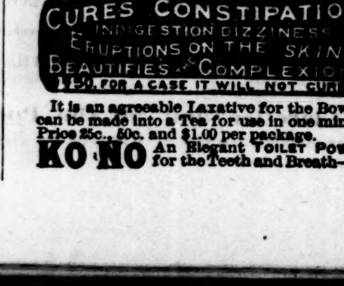
Her impulse at first did no more for him than to get him the employment of holding the horses of gentlemen who had ridden to the play-house, but he soon became so popular in this vocation that he had to hire lads to assist him, who were called "Shakespeare's boys." We learn very little about his early years at the theatre which is to be depended upon, but we are told that the impulse urged him to hold the steeds of one or more phœbus, which, in the more accurate words of the Professor, means: "He revised and adapted the work of early contemporaries," and this prepared him for mounting the chariot of Phœbus himself. He became a grandfather at the age of forty-four, and he soon turned his longing eye towards his dear native town, where he had bought land and houses, and laid out an orchard in which to pick his own fruit. He was as good a hand in making a bargain as in writing a tragedy. "If you bargain with William Shakspere, or receive money therefor, bring your money home that you may," writes the father of a man who was probably going to have some dealing with the poet. He died from hard drinking in company with Ben Jonson and Drayton; but Halliwell Phillips attributes his death to blood-poisoning: "If truth, and not romance, is to be invoked, were there the woodbine and sweet honeysuckle within reach of the poet's death-bed, their fragrance would have been neutralized by their vicinity to middens, fetid water-courses, mud walls, and piggeries;" and the transfer of bones from graves to the charnet-house was then an ordinary practice at Stratford-on-Avon." So then, Shakespeare, if he had lived now, might have enjoyed forty more years of life.

What Cured Him?

Disturbed, disturbed; with pain oppressed,
No sleep, no rest; what dreadful pest
Such terrors thus ensnared him?
Dyspepsia all night, all day,
It really seemed had come to stay;
Pray, guess you, then, what cured him?

It was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the great cure for Headache, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and General Debility. An inactive Liver means poisoned blood; Kidney disorder means poisoned blood; Constipation means poisoned blood. The great antidote for impure blood is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Acting directly upon the affected organs, restores them to their normal condition. The "Discovery" is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommeded, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

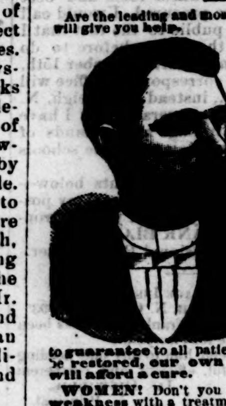


It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO NO An Elegant TOILET POWDER for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.



Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Address or call on
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.
22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

THE
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS
SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.
☞No deposits received on interest.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

KODAKS.

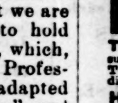
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.

2—23—tf A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,
and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.
ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEAF NESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies FAIL. Ills. book & proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

WHEN AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR, Chicago,
be sure to call at the unique exhibit of
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF BEEF
in the northeast part of the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, north aisle, in the Uruguay Department, and get a
FREE CUP
of delicious, refreshing
BEEF TEA
made from the world-known
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.
9—28—93 4w

McDuffie has the finest Prescription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

Is Your Life Worth Anything

to others? Are there not persons dependent on your earnings for their support? Are they provided for in case of your death? The simplest and safest way of assuring their protection is life insurance. Business, professional, and working men generally, should insure, for their brains or their muscles, are their capital and income too. Death stops them both. Insure in the

Equitable Life

and death cannot stop your salary or steal your capital, and your loved ones will be safe from want.

W. J. RODDEY,
General Agent for the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, South Carolina.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN P. COFFIN, PRESIDENT. W. B. LaFAR, CASHIER.

THE CO-OPERATIVE BANK
—OF—
NORTH CAROLINA.

Main Division, - - - Fayetteville, N. C.

DIVISIONS:
FAYETTEVILLE, - - - N. C.
LUMBERTON, - - - N. C.

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

Authorized Capital - - - $500.000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Receives Deposits Subject to Check at Sight.

RECEIVES TIME DEPOSITS UPON WHICH IT PAYS INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT.

IT HAS A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT RECEIVING DEPOSITS IN THIS DEPARTMENT FROM FIVE CENTS UP AND PAYS INTEREST ON SAME AT FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

TAKES CHECKS ON ANY PART OF THE UNION ON DEPOSIT. MAKING NO CHARGE TO CUSTOMERS FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE SAME. SOLICITS ACCOUNTS, AND WILL ENDEAVOR TO ACCORD TO ALL COURTEOUS TREATMENT AND LIBERAL DEALINGS.

WALTER WATSON.

SEND FOR PRICES.

BOY DIXIE PLOWS,
STONEWALL PLOWS,
WROUGHT IRON PLOWS,
PLOW LINES,
TRACE CHAINS,
BACK BANDS,
CLIVIS IRONS,
SPADES,
FORKS,
HOES,
BUSH HOOKS,

Sash, Doors, Blinds.
Lime, Hair, Cement.

GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS,
SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS,
STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS,
PLOW LINE ROPE,
HAMES,
SINGLE TREES,
PLOW BOLTS,
SHOVELS,
RAKES,
MATTOX,
BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.
Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.
Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

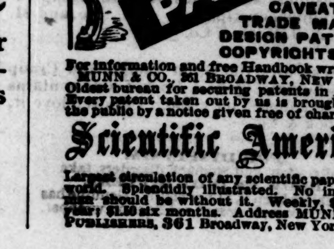
NEW PRAYER BOOKS
ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.

We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer Murchison,
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager.

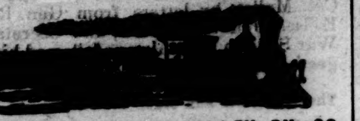
At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

For Sale Cheap.

A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice. For terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE
5—18—93.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT
PENSIONS
Address a letter or postal card to
THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,
P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.
PENSIONS PROCURED FOR
SOLDIERS, WIDOWS,
CHILDREN, PARENTS.
Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.



CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect Oct. 8th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	4:50 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:52 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:17 "
Leave Sanford,	9:36 "
Leave Climax,	11:37 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:12 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	10:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	12:59 p. m.
Arrive Walnut Cove,	1:40 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	2:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:52 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:50 "
Leave Climax,	4:17 "
Leave Sanford,	6:05 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:25 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:50 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	4:35 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:40 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:25 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:22 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:52 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:15 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:10 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	11:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:00 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:45 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:52 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:53 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South and South-west.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:00 A. M. and have 5 hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Oct. 1st, 1893.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.	No. 55, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 51	6 30	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	7 40	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
				P M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	7 40	
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	8 21	2 40
Leave Selma...				3 30
Lv. Fayetteville		1 15		5 16
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27		8 30
			A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30		8 21	
Leave Goldboro.	3 25		9 7	
Leave Magnolia.	4 38		10 21	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15		11 59	
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Oct. 1st, 1893.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.	No. 56, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 33		9 50
Leave Selma				11 49
Arrive Wilson..		11 25		12 50
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30		5 45	
Leave Magnolia	11 10		7 25	
Leave Goldsboro	12 20		8 34	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10		9 18	

		No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	9 18	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	10 02	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	10 0	
Arrive Weldon..	3 08	1 00	11 15	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:35 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:45 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 5:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 7:45 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 9:00 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
Wagons, Carts, Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, &c., &c.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
BUGGY HARNESS and SADDLES
EVER OFFERED ON THIS MARKET.

The "Old Hickory" Wagon still merits its old reputation: "The Best Wagon on Wheels."

ALBEMARLE FLOUR.

It is not our purpose to say any thing about the superior quality of this flour, for this is too well known to admit of comment, but simply to call attention to the extremely low price.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO OUR
"FIRE - PROOF - COTTON - BAGGING,"
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

A Good Stock of New Steel Arrow Ties to go with it.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 24. 1893.

Medical College of Virginia,
Richmond Virginia. Cor. Mashall and College Streets.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 26th, 1893, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to DR. CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of the Puerperal state. 7—27—93 3m

R. M. NIMOCKS,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.
AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES
CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

PATENTS
FOR INVENTIONS.

Equal with the interest of those having claims against the government is that of INVENTORS, who often lose the benefit of valuable inventions because of the incompetency or inattention of the attorneys employed to obtain their patents. Too much care cannot be exercised in employing competent and reliable solicitors to procure patents, for the value of a patent depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the care and skill of the attorney.

With the view of protecting inventors from worthless or careless attorneys, and of seeing that inventions are well protected by valid patents, we have retained counsel expert in patent practice, and therefore are prepared to

Obtain Patents in the United States and all Foreign Countries, Conduct Interferences, Make Special Examinations, Prosecute Rejected Cases, Register Trade-Marks and Copyrights, Render Opinions as to Scope and Validity of Patents, Prosecute and Defend Infringement Suits, Etc., Etc.

If you have an invention on hand send a sketch or photograph thereof, together with a brief description of the important features, and you will be at once advised as to the best course to pursue. Models are seldom necessary. If others are infringing on your rights, or if you are charged with infringement by others, submit the matter to us for a reliable OPINION before acting on the matter.

THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,
618 F STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D.C.
P. O. BOX 463. JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney.

☞ Cut this out and send it with your inquiry. ☜

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT
MY YARD,
WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
:-Finished Monuments and Tablets:-
ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF
Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

BIBLE TRUTH.

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth (2 Tim., 11: 15); Ten Outline Studies of the More Important Divisions of Scripture; The Jew, the Gentile and the Church of God; The Seven Dispensations; The Two Advents; The Two Resurrections; The Five Judgments; Law and Grace; The Believer's Two Natures; The Believers Standing and State; Salvation and Rewards; Believers and Professors, by C. I. Scofield of the Southwestern School of the Bible, Dallas, Texas. A plain and very simple help to the study of the Bible. Cloth, 25c.; Paper Cover, 15c.

Behold He Cometh, by Luther Rees, of Paris. Texas, Paper Cover, 10c.; and other Tracts on the Coming of the Lord, by a number of Bible students.

Gospel Tracts for the Unsaved, including the Dying Drummer Boy. Small $1.00 per 100; large 5c each.

A variety of Gospel Tracts at 10, 15, 20 and 30c. per 100.

Many of the Lord's people first learned that Christ died for the ungodly and were saved through Gospel tracts. Orders for the above solicited W. S. PRIOR,
5—18—93 Fayetteville, N. C.

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how light the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "*First.*"
Where can you get better protection?
Secure your property with
12—8—92 B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

R·I·P·A·N·S
TABULES
REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Billiousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes), $2. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations..	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis..........	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache......	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Constipation.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods...	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods......	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.	.25
20	Whooping Cough................	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility................	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25

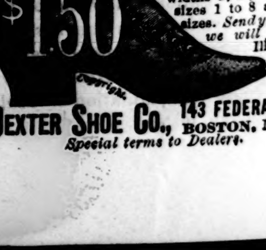
HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, "The Pile Ointment."—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

DEXTER SHOE CO., Inc'p. Capital, $1,000,000.
BEST $1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD.
"*A dollar saved is a dollar earned.*"

This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for $1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for $2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we *guarantee* the *fit, style and wear*, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Opera Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, & EE, sizes 1 to 8 and half sizes. *Send your size; we will fit you.* Illustrated Catalogue FREE



DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Special terms to Dealers.